

## SAS Loses Bid for Routes

'Open Skies' Plan Rejected by U.S.; No Counteroffer

By Juris Kaza  
Special to the Herald Tribune  
STOCKHOLM — U.S. negotiators on Wednesday rejected out of hand a bid by Denmark, Norway and Sweden to win unrestricted landing rights in the United States for their joint-venture flag carrier, Scandinavian Airlines System. The unqualified refusal of the so-called "open skies" proposal, which came at the end of three days of government talks in Copenhagen, was viewed as a stinging rebuff for the Nordic countries. In a bid to encourage reciprocal moves from the United States, the three recently granted unrestricted landing rights to the four U.S. carriers serving Scandinavia and have permitted them to introduce deep-discount fares on the routes.

The refusal also appears to threaten a pending \$600 million SAS order for McDonnell-Douglas MD-11 jetliners, which the carrier had earlier linked to favorable resolution of the air talks.

"Clearly, this is a disappointing decision for SAS," said Knut Lovstuen, a spokesman for the carrier. "We had hoped the U.S. would come up with a serious counter offer to our open skies proposal. We really didn't expect a rejection out of hand."

The decision leaves SAS restricted to serving New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Seattle, while the four U.S. carriers — Pan American, World Airways, Trans World Airlines, Northwest Airlines and TWA — have theoretically unlimited access to Scandinavia.

But a U.S. official involved in the talks said the Scandinavian proposal was unacceptable because it would have opened the entire U.S. market to SAS while U.S. carriers, in reality, consider Scandinavia to consist of only four cities.

"Basically, when you talk Scandinavia you mean Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen and Helsinki," said the source. "Let's face it — there aren't that many people lining up to fly the nonstop New York-Kin flight."

According to the official, the United States was willing to trade off some expanded opportunities in the U.S. market for concessions on pricing, including the right of joint veto power over fares. Under the existing treaty, Scandinavian authorities alone can veto fares.

When that was not forthcoming, the official suggested, there was little left to discuss. "SAS has 65 See ROUTES, Page 11"



South Korean opposition members, left, demanding the end of the house arrest of their leader, Kim Dae Jung, were loaded onto a bus after their arrest in Seoul on Wednesday. At right, a demonstrator at Hanyang University in the capital fleeing the police during a campus demonstration.

## Seoul Closes 28 Campuses

Police, Students Fight in Capital, 4 Other Cities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Thousands of students hurling firebombs and stones set up barricades and battled riot policemen in Seoul and other cities Wednesday as the authorities closed 28 universities in an effort to stop anti-government protests.

Students yelling, "Drive out the dictator" fought police units in running street battles in the capital and at least four other cities as the protests entered their second week. About 300 students in the southern coastal city of Chinhae occupied a stretch of highway, hijacked two liquid gas tankers and threatened to blow them up.

In Pusan, about 200 miles (325 kilometers) southeast of Seoul, students marched to support 300 dissidents who occupied the local Catholic Center. The demonstration forced the nearby U.S. Consulate to close.

The consulate was surrounded by 400 riot policemen and several hundred more closed off the street in front of the building, which was attacked twice by rampaging students last year.

Overall, the violence was not as widespread as in recent days, apparently because tens of thousands of students were taking part in campus rallies to prepare for major protests scheduled for Thursday.

"Bringing down the fascist dictatorship," a speaker told hundreds of cheering students at Sungkyunkwan University in Seoul in one of many rallies.

Opposition groups trying to oust President Chun Doo Hwan's government and force direct presidential elections plan to hold nationwide demonstrations Thursday. South Korea has been hit during the past week by the worst political violence the country has seen since Mr. Chun took power in 1980.

Police officials announced the country's 120,000-man national police force remained on maximum alert in anticipation of trouble Thursday.

Hundreds of students occupied the Myeongdong Cathedral in Seoul last week and held it for six days, prompting other protests across the country.

Shortly before noon Wednesday, about 200 people sought to demonstrate near the Seoul home of an opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, who has been under house arrest for 71 days.

Scuffles broke out between the protesters and the police, but no injuries were reported.

The authorities said Tuesday morning that more than 7,000 people had been apprehended since the protests began June 10.

Since the government issued a stern warning last week against violence, there have been no official pronouncements on the unrest. Newspapers reported that the ruling Democratic Justice Party was trying to arrange meetings between the government and the political opposition, but the efforts were said to have bogged down.

A main theme of the protests has been Mr. Chun's declaration on April 13 that ended debate on constitutional revisions.

At the International Olympic Committee headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, a spokeswoman said Wednesday that the South Korean unrest had made "absolutely no change" in its plans to hold the 1988 summer Olympic Games in Seoul.

Michelle Verdier said that barring "an act of war," the Olympics would remain in the South Korean capital, to which they were awarded in 1981.

(AP, WP, UPI)

## U.S. Navy Running on a Hair-Trigger Alert in Gulf

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. naval forces escorting merchant ships in the Gulf are operating under hair-trigger rules of military engagement, with the crews often manning battle stations, prepared to shoot before they come under fire, according to a Pentagon report to Congress.

The report was released Tuesday as part of an effort by the Reagan administration to overcome congressional opposition to its policy in the Gulf. It said that because the

military is prepared to defend merchant shipping, Iran would probably avoid attacking ships flying the American flag, including 11 Kuwaiti vessels that are changing to U.S. registration.

The rules of engagement have been in effect since shortly after May 17 when 37 U.S. sailors were killed on the frigate Stark after it was struck by Iraqi missiles.

The report is meant to reassure lawmakers who have expressed reservations about the Reagan administration's plan to expand naval escorts of merchant ships in the Gulf to include the Kuwaiti oil tankers. It characterized the operation's risks as relatively low despite the heightened state of alert.

"Threats to American warships and the protected U.S. vessels do exist, principally from unconventional methods of attack," said an unclassified version of the report, "but these risks are low to moderate." The unclassified version was

presented in detail by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to a closed meeting Tuesday of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

American naval vessels already escort U.S. merchant ships and occasionally other vessels in the Gulf.

The report was the Pentagon's most complete public description to date of the rules governing operations in the Gulf. It emphasized that even the act of focusing a radar on an American ship in a manner suggesting that a weapon is being pointed would be viewed as a sign

of hostile intent and would justify shooting in self-defense.

Similarly, any aircraft or surface ship that moves within shooting distance of the American convoys could be subject to attack at the discretion of the U.S. ship's commander. The rules would apply equally to perceived threats from Iranian and Iraqi forces.

The report did not say explicitly, however, under what circumstances a U.S. commander would be justified in attacking Iran's Silk-worm anti-ship missiles. The missile See GULF, Page 2

## Shultz Urges More Talks in South Korea

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

SINGAPORE — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, voiced concern over the political crisis in South Korea, said Wednesday that the United States would like to see President Chun Doo Hwan resume a political dialogue with opposition leaders.

However, Mr. Shultz said that the Reagan administration was limited in trying to apply pressure on the government in Seoul.

"We express ourselves, and I think our importance causes people to pay attention to us," Mr. Shultz said, "but we are not going around twisting people's arms in any egregious way."

Speaking aboard his plane en route to Singapore from Manila — where he praised President Corazon C. Aquino's restoration of democracy in the Philippines — Mr. Shultz said he saw few parallels between the widening anti-government protests in South Korea and the revolution in which Ferdinand E. Marcos was overthrown last year.

Mr. Shultz called South Korea a country without a real "democratic tradition" and where political confrontation was "part of the Korean character."

But he said he saw the current situation as part of a worldwide process of authoritarian regimes giving way to more democratic governments. Mr. Shultz said this was a process in which the United States could lend its advice, but must ultimately sit on the sidelines.

"This problem of managing transitions in countries from one kind of government to a more democratic government is extremely tricky," Mr. Shultz said. "We have seen it all around the world and we have been involved in it all around the world."

The best posture now for the United States, he said, was to "exercise some restraint in acting as though you've got all the answers, adding: 'You've got to help them bring the answers out of their own environment.'"

A top U.S. official said later that the United States was specifically See SHULTZ, Page 2

## Pope to Meet Waldheim At Vatican

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II will meet with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria when he visits the Vatican next week, the Vatican said Wednesday.

The visit, on June 25, will be Mr. Waldheim's first abroad as president since his election last year amid allegations that he was involved in Nazi crimes. Mr. Waldheim, a former secretary-general of the United Nations, denies the allegations.

The announcement described the visit as official, which usually includes a private meeting, a public exchange of speeches by both persons and a ceremony marked by the playing of national anthems.

Mr. Waldheim, a Roman Catholic, has not made any visits abroad since taking office in July after an election campaign marked by allegations that he took part in Nazi atrocities while serving in the German Army in the Balkans during World War II.

In Vienna, Mr. Waldheim's spokesman, Gerald Christian, said that Mr. Waldheim would go to Rome on June 24 and would return to Vienna on June 27. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Alois Mock.

Until Wednesday, the only trip Mr. Waldheim had planned abroad was a visit to Jordan at the invitation of King Hussein.

Mr. Waldheim was barred in April from visiting the United States when U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese 2d put him on a U.S. "watch list" of undesirable aliens.

The U.S. Justice Department said it had evidence linking Mr. Waldheim to Nazi atrocities against Yugoslav partisans and Greek Jews. On Tuesday, the Austrian government urged the United States to remove the ban.

(Reuters, AP)



Court officers clearing the way for Bernhard H. Goetz, center with glasses, as he left court after his acquittal.

## Who Is the Victim? Verdict on Goetz Fuels Debate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The acquittal of Bernhard H. Goetz on charges of attempted murder in the shootings of four young men in a subway car has divided New Yorkers and other Americans, some saying Wednesday that the jury verdict was a signal for whites to kill blacks and others calling it a triumph of justice.

The State Supreme Court jury decided Tuesday that Mr. Goetz "was not a vigilante" but simply a "fellow trapped on a train" in Manhattan by his four victims, one of the jurors said Wednesday.

Mr. Goetz, 39, an electrical engineer who shot the four men on a crowded subway train on Dec. 22, 1984, was found not guilty on four counts of attempted murder, four counts of assault, one of reckless endangerment and four weapons charges.

He was convicted of only one felony weapons charge, which carries a maximum penalty of seven years in prison. His lawyers say they believe he may be granted probation when sentenced on Sept. 4.

"I believe this verdict means open season for whites on the lives of young black males," said Hazel Duker, president of the New York

State branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "This is outrageous."

But another black leader, Roy Innis, head of the Congress of Racial Equality, said: "The reason the Goetz case happened was because it was open season on decent citizens."

"The message is that the citizens of New York, the black and the white citizens, the decent people, are not going to stand idly by against criminals," he said.

Shirley Cabey, the mother of Darrell Cabey, one of the four shot by Mr. Goetz and left paralyzed from the waist down, said: "The jury has given white people a license to shoot down black youths."

Mr. Cabey's companions, James Ramseur, Barry Allen and Troy Canty, have all recovered from their injuries.

Mrs. Cabey said that her son's multimillion-dollar civil damage suit against Mr. Goetz would proceed despite his acquittal. Mr. Goetz is also named in lawsuits filed by two other victims, Mr. Ramseur and Mr. Canty.

The Manhattan district attorney, See GOETZ, Page 2

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The Manhattan district attorney, See GOETZ, Page 2

## Kiosk

### Sharja Sheikh Said to Abdicate

SHARJA, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed al-Qasbi has abdicated as ruler of Sharja, the state radio said Wednesday. But the government in Dubai indicated he was overthrown.

Sharja is the third largest and richest of the seven sheikhdoms that make up the United Arab Emirates at the southern end of the Gulf. Sharja Radio broadcast a statement, purportedly on behalf of the sheikh, saying he was stepping down in favor of his brother, Sheikh Abdul-Aziz bin Mohammed al-Qasbi.

Two hours later, however, Dubai's radio and television stations interrupted programs and said the abdication statement masked an "unacceptable move to take over government by force."



Serge Klarsfeld called on a Lyon jury to convict Klaus Barbie. Page 2.

## GENERAL NEWS

■ Moscow dismissals continued after the landing of a small plane at Red Square. Page 2.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. economy grew at a 4.8 percent annual rate in the first quarter, but analysts said the figure overstated its strength. Page 9.

## Lack of AIDS in Hong Kong Credited to Methadone

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Lee Ping, 72, is a wizened heroin addict, a gaunt man who still speaks a smattering of English he learned from working with Americans in pre-Communist China.

Mr. Lee's life, like his face, is creased with the sorrows of addiction: first opium and then two decades in the twilight world of heroin, a craving he said he will never escape. Yet because Mr. Lee lives in Hong Kong instead of New York or Rome he almost certainly will avoid a greater sorrow: the AIDS virus.

In New York City, perhaps 100,000 heroin

addicts — half of the total — carry the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus, according to city health officials.

Many of the addicts — nobody knows how many — will develop the fatal disease, and all can pass it to drug companions on shared needles as well as to sex partners and offspring.

More than half of Italy's addicts are believed to carry the virus. In France the figure is estimated to be 30 percent.

Yet in Hong Kong, no drug addict is known to have been infected despite a large addict population — Hong Kong may have more heroin addicts than Britain. Thus some experts are looking at Hong Kong's ap-

proach to narcotics treatment as a model.

The extent to which the treatment is responsible for the lack of AIDS cases among Hong Kong's addicts is still a matter of conjecture. The incidence of AIDS in Hong Kong is low. Out of the population of 5.5 million, four persons have died of AIDS and 83 are known to have been infected with the virus.

The centerpiece of Hong Kong's treatment program is the use of methadone as a heroin substitute. Methadone, a synthetic narcotic, is used in the United States, Britain, the Netherlands and elsewhere, but perhaps nowhere is the distribution system so highly developed as in Hong Kong.

Addicts can get methadone seven days a

week, late at night, and even when a typhoon is raging.

More than 9,000 Hong Kong residents take methadone every day, out of a total of 38,000 known heroin addicts. It prevents the agony of withdrawal, without offering the high of heroin.

While methadone does not cure addicts of their dependency, it allows them to live reasonably normal lives. Seventy percent of the methadone patients hold regular jobs. Because there is only a nominal charge, addicts under methadone treatment are not inclined to steal to support their habit.

More recently, another advantage has be-

See ADDICTS, Page 2

## Why Not White Carrots?

U.S. Is Discovering a Food Rainbow

By Trish Hall

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Andrew D'Amico cooked for a party of Mobil Corp. executives, he served purple potatoes. "There were a lot of weird comments," said Mr. D'Amico, the executive chef at the Sign of the Dove restaurant in Manhattan. "The first thing people think is that the potatoes have been shot full of chemicals."

But purple potatoes, grown in Peru for years and now available in the United States, are natural — as natural as white carrots, yellow tomatoes, gold beets, red bananas, yellow cherries, red spinach, golden raspberries, purple peppers, bronze fennel and red chard.

Because old varieties of fruits and vegetables have been rediscovered and new varieties have been developed, food in colors can now suit any mood. The edible rainbow is starting in a country that 20 years ago stayed with foods that

were mostly beige, white and brown, with an occasional green or yellow in a reluctant nod to nutrition.

Different-colored foods are showing up primarily in New York and California in restaurants that must constantly reinvent themselves to keep customers entertained.

"People always want something new," said Alain Quin, the chef at Raoul's, a French bistro. "It is more interesting to talk about a red banana than a regular banana."

Oddly colored varieties may be a subtle way to show off. "These might be foods for the elite to eat," said Nan Rothschild, an anthropology professor at Barnard College. Before freezers were widespread, she said, the rich could exhibit their status by eating ice cream. Now, they can serve lavender corn on the cob.

Purveyors of produce to restaur-

See SPINACH, Page 2

# Fine Points of Arms Control Form Last Hurdle to New Summit

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and the Soviet Union seem to be inching toward a summit meeting in Washington this autumn, provided they can resolve their final disagreements over a treaty eliminating short-range and medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe.

The remaining issues are difficult, and officials in the administration of President Ronald Reagan hesitate to predict success, despite NATO's formal endorsement last week of a Soviet proposal to ban short-range missiles. But both Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, appear to have strong political motives for concluding an accord and making their next meeting, which would be their third, an occasion for signing the document.

A successful negotiation would enable Mr. Reagan to complete eight years in office with at least one clear achievement in foreign policy, thereby leaving something significant and positive in the historical record.

In addition, as some of his advisers in the White House have been saying privately, an arms control treaty — even on the peripheral issue of missiles in Europe — would help the Republican Party

counter the inevitable accusation from the Democrats in 1988 that the Reagan administration has done nothing to defuse East-West tensions.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

political consideration has recently become a factor in internal Reagan administration debates over negotiating positions.

Mr. Gorbachev also has a domestic political calculation to make, analysts of Soviet affairs contend. Some Soviets who have opposed his calls for economic reform, more open debate and freer film and literature argue that he is long on talk and short on achievements. A treaty would presumably

give Mr. Gorbachev the aura of a man who can, indeed, accomplish something concrete.

The Soviet leader has departed twice from the usual Soviet demand that a summit meeting be "pre-cooked," that it conclude accords already negotiated. In the past, the Russians have usually wanted to avoid wholly extemporaneous meetings, figuring that at least one positive agreement ought to be ready for signature to preclude the impression of failure.

In Geneva in 1985 and in Reykjavik in 1986, however, Mr. Gorbachev met with Mr. Reagan with no prearranged outcome. He failed in both cases to persuade the U.S. president to abandon the space-based defense idea known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, or "star wars."

Afterward, some American analysts picked up rumblings of unhappiness in the Soviet hierarchy that the summit meetings had allowed Mr. Reagan to defuse some of the pressure that had been building in Western Europe and the United States for American compromises on arms control.

Consequently, Mr. Gorbachev appears to have returned to the more traditional approach of requiring an agreement before a summit meeting. "Without a reason, I do not go anywhere, particularly to America," he said just before meeting with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in April in Moscow. "This cannot be just a stroll. When I will be nearing retirement, then I may travel just for pleasure, but now I need business."

A major arms control treaty reducing intercontinental nuclear weapons seems increasingly unlikely before the Mr. Reagan leaves office in January 1989. But the less sweeping treaty on missiles in Europe would apparently be enough for Mr. Gorbachev to accept Mr. Reagan's invitation to Washington.

Mr. Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, are reportedly considering a July meeting in an effort to resolve the remaining differences.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to eliminate all short-range missiles from Europe — those with ranges of 300 to 600 miles (483 to 970 kilometers).

— and all medium-range missiles as well. But several key points of disagreement remain, officials say.

One is whether Moscow will agree to a global ban on the shorter-range missiles.

Another concerns U.S. nuclear warheads for 72 shorter-range West German Pershing 1A missiles. Soviet negotiators say the ban would mean their elimination, while the United States insists that they be exempt.

Within the Reagan administration, disagreements remain over verification. The main concern, one official said, is how many sites would be exempt from "challenge inspections," that is, the right of one side to visit a facility where it suspects a violation. Intelligence agencies want a large number of exemptions, the official said, while the State Department wants a small number and the Pentagon has reserved judgment.

The United States and the Soviet Union have reportedly reached general agreement on allowing on-site inspection of manufacturing and storage facilities.

In the end, however, it will be political will rather than technical accommodation that will determine the fate of the arms treaty. "If you want to cheat on any arms control agreement," the official said, "you can cheat."

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## U.S. Rules Out Inclusion of Bonn's Missiles in Pact

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. presidential arms adviser, on Wednesday ruled out the inclusion of West German Pershing-1A missiles and their U.S. warheads in any planned U.S.-Soviet accord to cut medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Nitze said the U.S. view was

that the 72 Pershing-1As represented "third country" systems outside the framework of the Geneva arms talks.

The Pershing-1As also fell within the definition of "existing patterns of allied cooperation," a principle recognized by the United States and the Soviet Union, he added.

Viktor P. Karpov, the former

chief Soviet arms negotiator, said in The Times of London on Wednesday that the warheads had to be included in any deal. The missiles have a range of 460 miles (740 kilometers), which is within the shorter-range category.

Mr. Nitze said the Soviet Union had raised issues similar to the Pershing-1A issue at previous arms ne-

gotiations and had then given way. "They've backed down on this one," he added. "Maybe they'll back down again."

He said U.S. negotiators would maintain nonstop negotiations in Geneva throughout the summer in an effort to reach an agreement. He stopped short of forecasting when any agreement could be reached.

## Red Square Plane Fiasco Claims Another Marshal

By Celestine Bohlen  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Another marshal has been dismissed and a group of top officers expelled from the Communist Party as the shake-up of the Soviet military continues in the wake of the landing of a small West German plane at Red Square on May 28.

According to Wednesday's issue of the armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda, the party chief in Moscow, Boris N. Yeltsin, strongly criticized local military commanders for failing to correct discipline problems in the armed forces.

Marshal Anatoli Konstantinov, commander of the Moscow air district, was dismissed for failing to establish order in his command, and four ranking officers, "among others," were kicked out of the party, according to the newspaper.

Two days after the plane landed at Red Square, the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Sergei L. Sokolov, and the chief of the country's air defense forces, Chief Marshal Alexander I. Koldunov, were dismissed. The Politburo, meeting on May 30, rebuked the military for its careless handling of the small aircraft's overflight of Soviet territory.

Mr. Yeltsin's presence at the meeting was another sign of the determination of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to exert firm control over the military after

the national embarrassment over the flight by Mathias Rust past Soviet air defenses.

The incident has exposed the Soviet military to the kind of tough criticism that has penetrated other sectors of Soviet life since Mr. Gorbachev took charge more than two years ago. Until now, the Soviet Ministry of Defense, one of the pillars of the government, had remained outside this "restructuring" process.

"It is the first time that such a sharp and frank exchange has taken place," the armed forces newspaper quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying at the meeting.

"The party has had the strength to speak before the whole world about the crisis situation in society, but in the military district, it was: 'Everything is fine. Everything is fine,'" he said. "Perhaps, only with the current situation has 'restructuring' begun in the military district."

Others at the meeting alluded to the kind of abuse of power that has become commonplace in the Soviet military but until now has been only rarely exposed publicly, according to the newspaper account.

The meeting stressed the obligation of military officers to fulfill the party's directives. The military command's party leadership was criticized for promoting "show-off" attitudes, servility and lack of vigilance.

Krasnaya Zvezda said Marshal



Monika and Karl-Heinz Rust heading Wednesday to see their son, Mathias, at Lefortovo Prison in Moscow.

Konstantinov had failed to translate party directives into action. "Shortcomings piled up over the years," it said.

Marshal Konstantinov, who had headed Moscow's air defenses since at least 1980, has been re-

placed by Colonel General V. Tsarkov, who also addressed the party meeting.

The Soviet authorities are still holding Mr. Rust in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison, awaiting the results of an investigation into his actions.

## Klarsfeld Calls on Jury To Find Barbie Guilty

Reuters

LYON — The lawyer who sought for more than a decade to bring Klaus Barbie to justice called on Wednesday the jury at the former Gestapo officer's trial to find him guilty of crimes against humanity.

Serge Klarsfeld, the first of 39 civil lawyers due to testify against Barbie during the final stage of the trial, urged the jury to condemn him for his role in the World War II arrest and deportation to Nazi death camps of 44 Jewish children.

Another lawyer, Charles Libman, who with Mr. Klarsfeld represents 86 of 130 plaintiffs who have filed civil suits against Barbie, took the stand to attack the defendant's lawyer, Jacques Vergès, for making a "V-for-victory" sign to photographers after the trial opened on May 11.

Barbie, 73, faces life imprisonment if convicted of complicity in the arrest of the children, whose ages were between 4 and 17. They were taken from hiding in the hamlet of Izieu on April 6, 1944, and deported to camps from which they never returned.

The raid on the children's refuge is one of five charges of crimes against humanity leveled against the former SS officer.

Mr. Klarsfeld told the jury that the only two surviving mothers of the children had waited since the day of the raid for Barbie to be brought from where he thought he

was safe to be condemned to a sentence worthy of the gravity of his crimes.

Mr. Klarsfeld, who with his wife, Beate, spent 11 years tracking Barbie to Bolivia and bringing him to justice, said, "The assassin of Izieu must be stopped from ending his days in peace and passing his time recounting his exploits as a Nazi officer."

Arguing that as the head of the Lyon Gestapo Barbie was responsible for the Izieu arrest, Mr. Klarsfeld recounted how German soldiers drove to the farm where the children were hiding and forced the sleepy youngsters into trucks.

Mr. Klarsfeld read out the names of each child, most of whom, he said, were the offspring of refugee European Jews whose parents had been rounded up by France's Vichy collaboration government and sent to Nazi gas chambers.

The lawyer brought tears to the eyes of many of the 700 people thronging the courtroom when he read letters written by children, some of whom were already orphans, before they were sent to the death camps.

In a note addressed to God, Liliane Gerstein, 11, wrote: "We are happy here and you are kind. But please God, I want to ask just one thing — make my parents return."

Discussing Barbie's claims of innocence in the Izieu case, Mr. Libman said, "When you are asked whether Barbie was guilty of the arrests you can only reply 'yes,' he told the jury.

"When you are asked whether there are any extenuating circumstances, you will reply 'no!'"

Mr. Klarsfeld reminded the jury that after earning the nickname "The Butcher of Lyon" when he was Gestapo chief of the city from 1942 to 1944, Barbie was recruited after the war by U.S. intelligence officers who, he said, helped him escape to Bolivia in 1951.

## Ruling on New Charges

Judicial officials said Prosecutor Christian Gellut has ruled favorably on a request to start a second case against Barbie focusing on the arrest of two of the people rounded up in the June 21, 1943, Gestapo raid that also netted a Resistance chief, Jean Moulin. The Associated Press reported from Lyon.

The case has been turned over to an investigating magistrate.

## GULF: Rules for Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

sies, which the Reagan administration says were purchased from China last year, could reach across the Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

According to the Pentagon report, whenever a U.S. warship goes through the strait, or when it is approached in a manner suggesting the possibility of attack, its crew must go to "general quarters," which means that every weapon, sensor and battle station is manned and routine activities are halted.

The report also suggested, for the first time, that the Reagan administration is considering adding a battleship with 16-inch (40-centimeter) guns and cruise missiles to the force in or just outside the Gulf.

The big ships, built during World War II, have been equipped with modern weapons and have armor heavy enough to withstand even a strike from a Silkworm missile without sinking, military experts say.

Five pages of classified material were deleted from the report.

The rules of engagement are similar in many respects to those governing naval forces in other regions where attack is possible, but they have been tailored for the Gulf, the report said. For example, they provide "specific guidance" for commanders on how to deal with the possibility of attack by Silkworm missiles.

The rules appear to allow pre-emptive strikes against Silkworm missiles at the commander's discretion if the missiles are deployed and operated in a manner that suggests the possibility of an imminent attack.

## Weak Supply Lines Seen

General John A. Wickham Jr., who is retiring as U.S. Army chief of staff at the end of June, says the army could quickly deploy troops to the Gulf or a similar trouble spot but would run out of supplies after

## Under U.S. Flag, Ships May Sound New Jerseyish

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — If Kuwaiti tankers are placed under U.S. registry, they will also be given new names, introducing such American names as "Surf City" to the Gulf.

Under the plan, four of the reflagged tankers would be named for New Jersey towns, according to a congressional report. They would go from Arabic names like Al Rakkah and Cashan to Surf City, Ocean City, Sea Isle City and Bridgeton.

"All of a sudden, the Kuwaiti fleet reads like a road map of southern New Jersey," Representative William J. Hughes, a New Jersey Democrat, said Tuesday. He said he has been unable to find out why the New Jersey names were picked.

Other tankers would be named the Chesapeake City, Middletown, Townsend, Gas Queen, Gas Princess, Gas King and Gas Prince.

According to the report by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, ownership of the tankers would be transferred to Chesapeake Shipping Co., a Dover, Delaware, corporation.

A few months of fighting. The Washington Post reported Wednesday from Washington.

General Wickham said the supply lines would weaken because there is no national production base in the United States to sustain it.

The general stressed in an interview that he was not recommending sending troops to the Gulf or calling for a mobilization of the defense industry.

Instead, he said, he was portraying the reality of a high quality, small army that could fly to a trouble zone in a hurry in hopes of deterring war and, failing that, fight intensively for up to three months.

However, the general warned, there is a "mismatch" between the fighting forces and the industries that support them. He said that after fighting for up to three months, the army would have to wait nine months before American industry could start delivering replacements for destroyed tanks and guns.

## GOETZ: Verdict Fuels Debate on Crime Victims in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Robert M. Morgenthau, said he believed that justice had been done.

"I think it was a fair trial," Mr. Morgenthau said at a news conference. "It was fair to the people and it was fair to Mr. Goetz."

He said that the only message from the case was "that anybody who carries a gun which is unloaded on a subway train or anywhere else is going to be prosecuted and may very well be convicted."

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

## Legal and Social Test

David Pitt of The New York Times reported earlier:

The verdict, coming nearly two and a half years after the incident,

represents the climax of a multilayered drama that has been both a precedent-setting legal case and a spectacle of human emotion.

At center stage: a meek, frail-looking but defiant and outspoken man who at times seemed to shrink from the spotlight and at times seemed to bask in it.

As a legal story, the case led some of New York's best legal minds to debate where and how the lines of justified deadly self-defense should be drawn, and as a result effectively defined — some say redefined.

The first major legal development was the decision by Mr. Morgenthau to seek a second indictment against Mr. Goetz after the first grand jury to hear the case, in

January 1985, indicted the defendant only on gun charges.

A second milestone was the decision by Judge Stephen Crane in January 1986 to dismiss most of the charges in the second indictment. He did so primarily because, he said, the legal instructions given to the grand jurors by the prosecutor — Gregory L. Waples, an assistant district attorney — were wrong.

But the questions of public policy and criminal justice raised were no larger or more difficult than the questions the case raised about society and crime. If a person enters a subway car, for example, and finds some part of that place dominated by a group of rowdy and perhaps intimidating people, who must give way?

## SPINACH: Americans Are Discovering a Rainbow of Fruits, Vegetables

(Continued from Page 1)

chard, blue corn and red pumpkins. More novel seeds are on the way: Le Marche hopes to have red corn from Mexico in the summer of 1988.

Not every strange color finds takers. "Right now we have red spinach," said Gary Feldman, a partner in Bink & Bink, a Manhattan broker that sells blue potatoes, red mustard greens, white tomatoes and Lela Rose, a crinkly green lettuce with bright red tips. He sent the spinach to some chefs, but "they're not jumping-up-and-down about it," Mr. Feldman said.

Why not? "You couldn't cook with it," said Anthony Damiano, the executive chef at Shearson Lehman Brothers. The color bled and turned sauce pink, he said, but he liked the spinach in salads.

Jan Blum, a partner in Seeds Blum in Boise, Idaho, which sells

Cathie Maiello of Lloyd Harbor Greens Inc. on Long Island has also had problems selling certain items. "I had white baby carrots," she said, "and it didn't give them away." This year, kohlrabi comes in both purple and white, and she said, "I'm having a little trouble with the purple." But yellow tomatoes and golden raspberries sell themselves. She also sells red mustard greens, bronze fennel and white cherries.

The varied colors help chefs create eye-catching dishes. "People are eating less quantity," Ms. Maiello said. "You have to give them something else to make them happy. So you give them the visual, the picture."

They are changing now, though, because of the strong market for

unusual seeds. Such produce brings higher prices partly because the seeds are more costly, partly because the plants can be less hardy.

But in some cases, prices are high simply because demand exceeds supply, which helps hard-pressed farmers. "So many of the standard products just aren't bringing in the profits," said Ann Henry at Frida's Finest-Specialties Inc. in Los Angeles, which plans to distribute purple potatoes to supermarkets this fall. "Farmers have to turn to more exotic things."

Whether purple potatoes and such exotics will find their way into every American home is another matter. "People don't like colors that they're not accustomed to," said Carol Christensen, a psychologist and color expert at the Pillsbury Company in Minneapolis.

Mr. Chum said when he broke off the talks that the discussions aimed at constitutional revisions leading to direct presidential elections would not be resumed until after the 1988 summer Olympic Games.

The U.S. official said Mr. Chum could still make significant election reforms even before the constitutional talks resume, which might encourage the opposition leaders to drop their plans for an election boycott.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### 1,000 Philippine Guerrillas Surrender

SURIGAO DEL SUR, Philippines (Reuters) — More than 1,000 Communist guerrillas surrendered Wednesday and exposed an elaborate underground leftist provisional government on Mindanao island in the southern Philippines.

Government and military officials said those who surrendered included a town mayor, rebel lecturers and propagandists and hundreds of armed regulars in the Communist New People's Army. It was the first time in the 18-year guerrilla war that the rebels exposed a leftist shadow government that collected taxes in the villages, said the governor of Surigao del Sur, Felicidad Pimentel.

In ceremonies in the provincial capital of Tandag, the former rebels renounced membership of the outlawed Communist Party and burned the party's flag, Ms. Pimentel said. She said the surrender followed the organization of civilian vigilante groups, called People's Guardians, which had been effective in combating the Communists.

### Turnout Is Heavy in India State Voting

CHANDIGARH, India (UPI) — Voters in Haryana State turned out in record numbers Wednesday at heavily guarded polling stations to choose a new state assembly. The elections are crucial to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his ruling Congress (I) Party. Early results were expected Thursday.

Officials said violence was reported in six districts. Fourteen people were injured. Police opened fire to break up clashes by supporters of rival parties at three sites.

Congress is facing a tough fight against an alliance of the agrarian-based Lok Dal Party and the rightist Bharatiya Janata Party. At least 1,272 candidates are running for 87 of 90 assembly seats. Three races were delayed by deaths of candidates. Also up for election were two seats in the national Parliament.

### Decision on TWA Suspect Delayed

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany said Wednesday that it would decide next week whether to extradite a Lebanese wanted by the United States for murder and air piracy or put him on trial before a West German court.

Mohammed Ali Hamadeh is wanted in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines jet to Beirut and the murder of a U.S. Navy diver. He was arrested at the Frankfurt airport in January after the police found explosives in his baggage.

A West German government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said a decision on Mr. Hamadeh would be made June 24, although one had been expected on Wednesday. Mr. Ost was speaking after Chancellor Helmut Kohl briefed party leaders and senior ministers. Sources said Mr. Hamadeh would probably be put on trial in West Germany rather than in the United States.

### Jane's Says Iran Plans Nuclear Bomb

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran may be trying to build a nuclear weapon with Argentine help and has stepped up arms production, Jane's Defense Weekly magazine said Wednesday.

"Reports that Iran has signed an agreement with Argentina to buy nuclear technology and an unspecified amount of enriched uranium have rung alarm bells," the magazine said.

The source of the report was not revealed and the magazine gave no further details. Comments by Iranian officials showed the country was able to produce chemical weapons and a crude surface-to-surface missile, the magazine added.

### 26 Nations Supply Arms in Gulf War

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Businesses or governments in at least 26 countries have sold weapons to both sides in the Iran-Iraq war, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute said in its annual report, released Wednesday. The institute monitors worldwide developments in armaments and arms control.

Many of the sales took place without the knowledge or support of the governments named, according to the 500-page 1986 yearbook, which said policy makers are losing control of the arms trade to businessmen. The report said that since the last Iran-Iraq war survey two years ago, 17 countries have joined the list of those selling weapons to both sides. They include Sweden, Britain, South Africa and the Netherlands.

### For the Record

Israeli planes attacked targets in the Ain al Helwah refugee camp in south Lebanon on Wednesday, wounding six persons, the police in Sidon said. (Reuters)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain will meet with President Ronald Reagan at the White House on July 17, it was announced Wednesday. (AP)

The U.S. House of Representatives voted to prohibit Soviet diplomats from occupying their new embassy in northwest Washington until steps are taken to prevent them from conducting electronic surveillance there and security at the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow is assured. (UPI)

The editor of the newspaper Hoy, Humberto Dominguez Dibb, was imprisoned Monday in Asuncion, Paraguay, on unspecified charges, witnesses reported. Mr. Dominguez, a former son-in-law of President Alfredo Stroessner, wrote last week that Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro was involved in drug trafficking. (AP)

President Habyarimana of Chad is going to Washington this week to seek aid to rebuild his country, as well as military equipment to drive Libyan forces out. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Air Inter, the French domestic airline, expects to cancel nine of its 300 flights Thursday because of the continuing morning strikes by air controllers, an airline spokesman said. (AP)

Nearly 2,000 people died on Bangladesh roads last year, parliament was told Wednesday. More than 4,000 others suffered injuries. Reckless driving, overloading, faulty vehicles and bad road conditions were blamed by the deputy prime minister, Abdul Matin. (AFP)

unusual varieties. Such produce brings higher prices partly because the seeds are more costly, partly because the plants can be less hardy.

But in some cases, prices are high simply because demand exceeds supply, which helps hard-pressed farmers. "So many of the standard products just aren't bringing in the profits," said Ann Henry at Frida's Finest-Specialties Inc. in Los Angeles, which plans to distribute purple potatoes to supermarkets this fall. "Farmers have to turn to more exotic things."

Whether purple potatoes and such exotics will find their way into every American home is another matter. "People don't like colors that they're not accustomed to," said Carol Christensen, a psychologist and color expert at the Pillsbury Company in

# Congress Still Fears Gulf Plan

## Military Report Has Little Effect

By Helen Dewar and Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON — Anxiety in Congress over President Ronald Reagan's Gulf policy appeared to be mounting despite reassurances from the administration that its plan to give U.S. protection to Kuwait tankers is a "limited response to a very real threat."

As members of Congress began analyzing a Pentagon report on security arrangements in the Gulf region, Democratic Party leaders and some Republicans expressed deepening reservations, citing the possibility of American casualties and increased U.S. involvement in the Iran-Iraq war.

Many urged the administration to "pause" or reconsider before beginning to place the Kuwaiti ships under U.S. flag. But there was little consensus about what Congress should do, including whether it should seek to block the operation or try to force the administration to keep oil flowing through the Gulf.

On Tuesday, in his most vigorous criticism so far, the Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, called the Gulf policy a "half-baked, poorly developed" operation by which the United States is attempting to "show our muscle" after the embargo of the Iran-contra affair.

"It is a sign of bad policy, of bad policy, of misplaced arrogance," said Mr. Byrd. "And we need to chart a better course for our interests in the Persian Gulf region."

The Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said the administration "needs to do a better job" explaining its policy.

"I don't think anyone knows quite what the policy is," he added. Asked if he believed the administration should delay the refueling of Kuwaiti tankers, Mr. Dole said, "I don't know if delay is the right word, but I think we should kick it around for a while."

The chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Representative Les Aspin, said lawmakers were concerned about the timing of the decision to protect the Kuwaiti tankers, the apparent lack of strong support from U.S. allies and implications for overall U.S. foreign policy.

But Mr. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, also reflected the uncertainty of Congress to agree on an alternative. Asked what Congress should do, he said: "I don't know. I see problems either way. We're left with no good choices."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee will consider this week legislation sponsored by its chairman, Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, to cut off funds for the naval escort operation. The measure would also call on Mr. Reagan to move instead for a United Nations peace-keeping force for the Gulf.

Many other leaders in the Senate and House of Representatives have indicated hesitancy, if not outright opposition, to any moves that would leave any congressional responsibility for the Gulf policy, one way or the other. Instead, they appear to be relying on rhetorical pressure to convince the administration to "slow down," as several lawmakers put it Tuesday.

Some of the strongest misgivings came from the House and Senate armed services committees. Speaking of House committee members, Mr. Aspin said that "they're all over the lot," a fact that "gives you some idea why the policy is in trouble."

After the Senate committee was briefed on the Pentagon report, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, reiterated his complaint that the administration lacks a coherent Gulf policy. He also renewed his call for a delay in the naval escort plan.

John W. Warner of Virginia, the ranking Republican on the committee, said it was too late for the administration to back off from a commitment to protect the 11 Kuwaiti tankers, but he added, "Let's hope there are no other firm commitments."

Carl Levin, a Michigan Democrat who is a member of the Armed Services Committee, said: "It's not a Democratic or Republican issue. I think there are more expressions of Republican unease on this issue than just about any foreign policy issue in this administration."

But the reactions of Mr. Pell and his foreign affairs committee counterpart in the House, Representative Dante B. Fascell, Democrat of Florida, indicated the disarray, even among Democratic leaders. Mr. Fascell said he saw no tilt toward Iraq in the naval escort plan, while Mr. Pell said Iraq would "clearly see this as a provocative threat on our part," running the risk of involving the United States in the war. Mr. Pell said that involvement was "an engagement Americans neither want nor support."

### Shamir Arrives in Cameroon

YAOUNDE, Cameroon — The Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, arrived Wednesday in Yaounde after a visit to Togo. He is on a five-nation African tour that also will take him to Liberia, Zaire and Ivory Coast.

# Contra Debate Record Makes Expensive Reading

By Dale Russakoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives was in session for less than an hour and the Senate for less than 20 minutes. The Congressional Record should have been as thin as a reed.

Why, then, does Monday's Record have the girth of a Russian novel and the price tag of real estate?

Because Representative Bill Alexander, Democrat of Arkansas, took it upon himself — at an estimated cost to the government of \$197,382 — to insert into the Record three and one-half years of congressional debate on the Boland Amendment barring military aid to the contras fighting the government of Nicaragua.

It was the longest insertion in the Record in at least 20 years, according to a Government Printing Office spokesman.

"The cost of U.S. policy in Central America is more than a billion dollars," said Mr. Alexander, a stern opponent of that policy. "If this information is used properly, it could save us billions of dollars."

Mr. Alexander pointed out that the 403 pages of debate include no mention of presidential immunity. "I wanted to put the entire debate in one compendium in order that people could judge for themselves whether or not the president's defense was credible and legal," he said.

Mr. Alexander's publishing binge fell fully within the rules. The only requirement is that for remarks extending beyond two pages a cost estimate must be published. Lawmakers also must get unanimous consent from colleagues — generally bestowed on request.

Mr. Alexander did both, although House members apparently had no idea what they were consenting to.

The House Republican leader, Robert H. Michel, of Illinois, was described by an aide as galled. He took the floor Tuesday to tell Republicans to object to all future insertions that would cost more than \$10,000. "We have gotten quite excessive lately," Mr. Michel said. "And it's just got to stop."

"I also will have my floor representatives require that every such request must be made at a microphone so that all can clearly understand exactly what the request was," Mr. Michel said.

Mr. Alexander, a 10-term congressman, was a candidate for the post of majority whip

until it was revealed in 1985 that, at a cost of \$50,000, he requisitioned a military aircraft to fly him to Brazil to study alcohol-based fuel. Mr. Alexander dropped out of the whip's race.

Representative John McK. Spratt Jr., Democrat of South Carolina, who was presiding in the House when Mr. Alexander announced he was going to insert the full record of the Boland debate, said the floor was almost empty and nobody objected. Mr. Spratt said he did not hear Mr. Alexander state the printing cost, although the Record quotes it.

"I was presiding over the routine passage of two noncontroversial bills and I didn't have any advance notice of what Bill Alexander intended to do," Mr. Spratt said, adding that he would have been shocked if he had heard the cost figure.

An expert said the \$197,000 estimate is probably inflated because the history did not have to be typed, but was retrieved electronically from earlier publications. It probably cost no more than the collective expense of members who insert the favorite apple pie recipe of some constituent, he added.

# North Will Testify at Public Hearing, Inouye Says

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North has refused to testify privately on the Iran-contra affair but will tell his story in public next month, the chairman of a Senate committee investigating the affair said Wednesday.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, made the announcement one day before Colonel North, a central figure in the affair, was due to testify secretly before congressional investigators.

Colonel North, who was dismissed from his position as a National Security Council aide in November, has been described as the mastermind of the covert sale of arms to Iran and diversion of profits to the contras, as the Nicaragua rebels are known.

Mr. Inouye said that the special Senate and House committees

jointly investigating the affair could hold Colonel North in contempt for refusing to testify in private.

But he said he would recommend that the committees waive that right and agree to question Colonel North in a public session.

## Key Documents Shredded

Colonel North and his chief private collaborator in the Iran-contra operations, Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general, shredded key documents relating to their activities within a day or two of each other in November, according to testimony released by congressional investigators.

The shredding of the governmental and private records was followed by meetings between the two men, attended by a Washington lawyer, Thomas C. Green, on each

of the four days beginning Nov. 23. At their Nov. 24 meeting they were joined by General Secord's business partner, Albert A. Hakim. Mr. Hakim has refused to testify about the meeting but may be compelled to do so.

On Nov. 25, Colonel North was dismissed from the National Security Council staff.

In the period of Nov. 21-25, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, on orders from President Ronald Reagan, conducted his review of the U.S.-Iran arms sales.

He discovered Colonel North's memorandum about a diversion of arms sales profits to the contras and then announced that there had been a diversion, that Colonel North had been dismissed and that his superior, the national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, had resigned.

The House and Senate investigating committees are focusing on this period to see whether key participants may have "manufactured their testimony" about key events "after the cover story was blown," one senator said Tuesday.

In the testimony released Tuesday, General Secord's secretary, Shirley A. Napier, described her role in the fourth of those daily meetings between Colonel North and General Secord on Nov. 25. She said she delivered two boxes of telephone, telex and other unshredded records from General Secord's company to a suburban Virginia hotel where General Secord, Colonel North and his attorney, Brendan Sullivan, were conferring. She said that she later put the boxes in General Secord's car.

General Secord testified to the select committees early last month that he had asked for the records in

order to reconstruct financial data on his company, Stanford Technology Trading Group Inc. He said that he took them home, looked through them and returned them to the office.

Ms. Napier told the committees that the boxes were not returned to General Secord's office in Vienna, Virginia, until March. She said the pertinent unshredded documents were subsequently turned over to the office of Laurence E. Walsh, the independent counsel, or special prosecutor, in the case.

# Justice Dept. Criticizes Law on Special Prosecutors

By Leslie Mairland Wexner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department, with White House approval, has announced that it regards the law on special prosecutors as unconstitutional and said it would advise President Ronald Reagan to veto any congressional extension of it as now drafted.

The law, part of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, is being used to investigate a number of current and former officials of the Reagan administration.

These include Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, in the Wedtech case; Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, in the Iran-contra affair; and two former White House aides, Michael K. Deaver and Lyn C. Neizer, for their lobbying activities after leaving government service. Colonel North and Mr. Deaver have filed lawsuits challenging the constitutionality of the law. Their actions are pending.

The act was initially passed in the wake of the Watergate scandal. It provides for court-appointed independent prosecutors to investigate allegations of wrongdoing by high-level officials in the executive branch whenever the attorney general determined that such an investigation was warranted.

Mr. Reagan signed an extension of the statute into law in 1983, although the Justice Department raised constitutional questions about it then.

A paradox in the department's action Tuesday is that while it has repeatedly expressed concern about the law and the need for it, Mr. Meese has twice urged that a special prosecutor be named to investigate allegations against him. The first time occurred before his confirmation as attorney general and the second just last month, in the Wedtech case.

Investigators are trying to determine how Wedtech, a military contractor, obtained millions of dollars in federal contracts without having to submit to competitive bidding.

Because Mr. Meese is the subject of just such an investigation, John R. Bolton, the assistant attorney general for legislative and intergovernmental affairs, said Tuesday that the attorney general had disqualified himself from participating in matters related to the extension of the act.

In recent months, the department has avoided flatly stating a position on the constitutionality of

the current law. It did not submit legislation of its own to extend the act when it expires in January.

But in the letter it made public Tuesday, to the chairman of the Senate subcommittee now working to renew the law, the Justice Department said the act violates the U.S. Constitution by placing special prosecutors, with the title of independent counsel, under the "direction and control" of a court, rather than the president.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bolton elaborated on the department's position as expressed in the letter he wrote to Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan.

"We do not think the present statute or the proposed reauthorization meets the appropriate constitutional tests," he said. He said his letter had been approved by the Office of Management and Budget and by Arthur B. Culvahouse Jr., the White House counsel.

A senior White House official said Tuesday that if Mr. Reagan vetoed the law, he would want to make sure that inquiries under way were not jeopardized.

Engene C. Thomas, president of the American Bar Association, on Tuesday criticized the Justice Department's action.

# Reagan Turns to Budget In Effort to Mold Agenda

By Gerald M. Boyd

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan started a personal campaign this week to change congressional budget procedures in an attempt to give his weakened administration a political boost, according to aides.

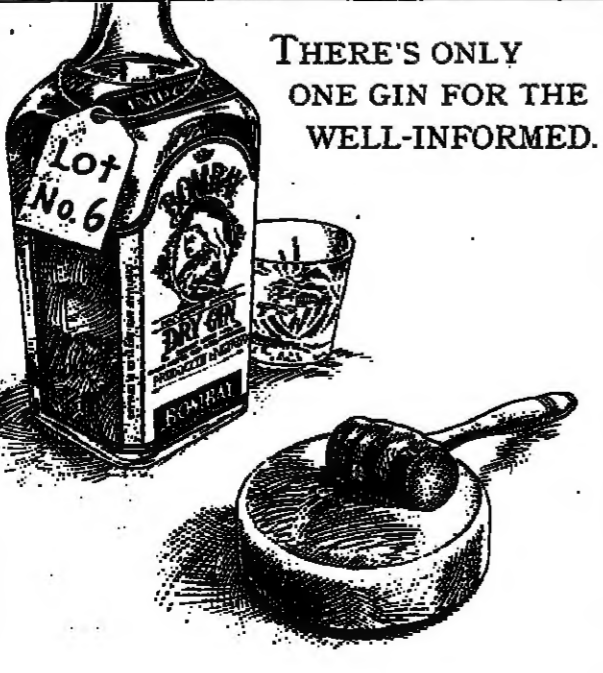
Following up a speech Monday night that was defensive in tone in challenging negative reports about the results of last week's economic summit meeting in Venice, Mr. Reagan on Tuesday made his case for cutting government spending passionately, but at times disjointedly, in a news conference for economic writers.

White House officials said the speech Monday night and the rush of activities Tuesday were an attempt by Mr. Reagan to shape the

legislative agenda. Budget reform is an issue about which he has long felt strongly, but neither in his speech nor in his appearances Tuesday did he bring any new arguments to his case.

In an appearance before Republican senators on Capitol Hill, he argued that they did not have to choose between high federal deficits and raising taxes.

Despite his efforts, skeptical Democratic leaders in both the Senate and House accused the president of refusing to compromise on this year's budget proposal. They argued that he ignored the fact that the deficit had skyrocketed under his administration and that he was responsible for the current budget impasse by refusing to negotiate with Congress.



Lot No. 6

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# Atlanta Mayor Cleared Of Obstructing Justice

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — A U.S. attorney said Wednesday that there was insufficient evidence to prosecute Mayor Andrew Young or other Atlanta officials for obstruction of justice in the handling of drug allegations against Julian Bond, the Democratic politician and civil rights activist.

However, Robert Barr, the federal prosecutor, said an investigation of narcotics allegations against a number of prominent Atlantans is continuing. He declined to identify any of those involved.

"There is evidence that federal laws have been violated," Mr. Barr said at a news conference.

He emphasized, however, that the focus of the investigation has narrowed to "the possession and distribution of dangerous drugs."

A federal grand jury last month began investigating Atlanta officials' handling of allegations by Mr. Bond's estranged wife, Alice, that her husband was a regular cocaine user. Mr. Bond has denied the charges.

The panel was asked to consider whether Mr. Young, who served as ambassador to the United Nations in the Carter administration, tampered with a federal witness by telephoning Mrs. Bond before an interview she had with police and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

Mr. Young acknowledged that he made the call, but said it was not intended to discourage her testimony.

"With regard to allegations of obstruction of justice or tampering with a witness, I do not believe there is evidence beyond a reason-

able doubt that such offenses were committed," Mr. Barr said.

Mrs. Bond told police on March 19 that a number of prominent Atlantans used or supplied others with cocaine. In a tape recording of the first interview, Mrs. Bond said drug dealers fed cocaine to Mr. Bond "like milk to a baby."

Five days later, Morris Redding, the Atlanta police chief, briefed Mr. Young on the allegations. Mr. Young said he then telephoned Mrs. Bond as a friend and asked that she not spread unfounded rumors.

"I said if she really had evidence, fine, but if she was just telling passing rumors she shouldn't do anything in a fit of emotion," Mr. Young said.

The grand jury heard testimony from Mr. Young, his chief aide, Eugene Duffy, Mr. Redding and Mrs. Bond.

Mrs. Bond's lawyer said she told the grand jury that Mr. Young did not try to discourage her cooperation with police. Mr. Young would not discuss his four hours of testimony.

Mr. Bond had hired Griffin Bell, former U.S. attorney general, to help him prepare before facing the grand jury.

## Flu Epidemic in Uruguay

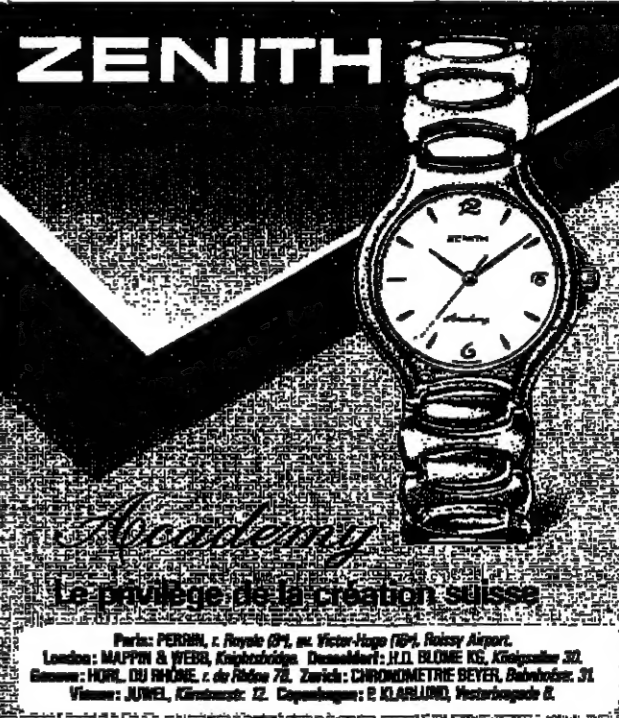
Agence France-Presse

MONTEVIDEO — One out of five Uruguayan workers is out of work due to a nationwide influenza epidemic that has hit 30 percent of the population, the health minister, Raúl M. Ugarte, said Tuesday. No flu-related deaths have been reported, he said.



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Copenhagen: P. KARLSEN, Nørrebro 1.

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Reagan's Song and Dance

It was one of the stranger speeches of the Reagan presidency. With a good script in his hands, Ronald Reagan is still the Music Man. Like the hero of Meredith Willson's musical, he can still inspire River City to buy band instruments for the kids, and uniforms, too. But Tuesday's was an old script. What the nation heard sounded like one of those \$9.95 albums, one familiar tune modulating into another, recapping an artist's career.

"Ronald Reagan's Greatest Hits" included old favorites like the Balanced Budget Amendment and the ever-popular Line Item Veto. There were rumors from past campaigns, like How We Defeated Double-Digit Inflation. There was a recent reprise, of his visit last week to the Berlin Wall.

Presidents deserve applause when they exert themselves to communicate; this communication left the wish that he had as much pride in the substance as the style. Consider the miscellaneous content. Who says nothing was accomplished at the Venice economic summit meeting? There was too! The leaders reaffirmed "the broad consensus for economic growth" and "agreed to continue working against trade barriers." What a headline achievement: Lead-

ers Agree Growth Good, Barriers Bad. Who says the allies don't support his Gulf policy? Their support "was extended without hesitation." In fact, they withheld the full support he wanted. They remain skeptical about his decision to put the American flag on Kuwaiti oil tankers and about the increasing U.S. tilt toward Iraq.

Whose fault is the U.S. budget deficit? Mr. Reagan has borrowed more than all 39 other presidents combined, but he continues to blame Congress. He's right to rant the Democrats about their inability to enact even a budget resolution. Yet the session is almost half-finished and he's still saying "I sent the Congress a responsible budget that met this year's deficit targets." His 1988 budget appeared to meet them only by using phony growth forecasts. Now, even his own Office of Management and Budget acknowledges that it does not.

What was the point of assembling all these smiles of a spring night? So old a collection invites a suspicion, the same one that arises when a fading star issues a \$9.95 collection: to keep his name in lights; to play some march music. On Tuesday, it sounded more like elevator music.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## The Right Note on the Gulf

In 1979, when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, what was alarming about the act — in addition to the brutal aggression against the Afghans — was that Soviet power had moved that much closer to the Gulf. That region was recognized as intrinsically "strategic" and of "vital" interest to the United States. Recall how often a case has been made against U.S. involvement in other areas on grounds that these weren't the Gulf, weren't unequivocally strategic — a designation summoning up a whole higher set of stakes, costs and risks.

We cite this background by way of observing that President Reagan struck the right, geopolitical note on the Gulf Monday night. He has been accused of boeing up the U.S. naval presence there 1) in response to the Soviet's strengthening their 2) to cover his embarrassment over his arms-for-hostages dealings with Iran. But these considerations are real. It would have been a geopolitical revolution for the United States to suddenly concede to the Kremlin a premier patron's role in the Gulf. It would have been a dereliction for the government, being faced with the general Arab conviction that it had enlisted on Iran's side of the

war with Iraq, to ignore the requirement to make a gesture for the Arab cause.

A burden falls on Mr. Reagan to show that the steps he proposes in the Gulf serve, efficiently and prudently, the large and legitimate purpose of preserving a U.S. position in a vital region. To judge by the misgivings still being expressed in Congress and elsewhere, he has a way to go to make this demonstration, and may yet have to scale down some of his plans. Most conspicuously, he failed to make the case for engaging Saudi Arabia, whose quiet cooperation is critical to the U.S. military mission; that lapse let a myopic Israeli lobby kill the proposed sale of Maverick missiles to the Saudis. He also failed to build a constituency for the diplomacy he has undertaken at the UN Security Council. But a burden also falls on critics to give a fair hearing to the President's strategic case, and not to terminate their contemplation of the issue with a critical of the risks. And if they do give a hearing and determine that his case is valid, they must follow through — by voting for the Maverick sale when it comes up again, for instance, and by supporting efforts to negotiate an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Those Cautious Italians

Italian elections do not settle questions, but rather defer them. The previous coalition government collapsed in a quarrel between the strongest of the perestroika, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, over who most urgently deserved to be premier. The voters this week rewarded the former premier, Bettino Craxi, a Socialist — but rewarded him only in moderation. The Socialists got 14 percent of the vote, up three points from the previous election four years ago. The Christian Democrats got 34 percent, also up a little from the last time. In effect, the voters seem to have told the politicians to figure it out for themselves.

The biggest loser, the Communist Party, suffers from what it would call an internal contradiction. To grow, it needs to keep recruiting in Italy's expanding middle class as it did with some success in the 1970s. But a lot of the present membership resents and resists this uneasy pursuit of the bourgeoisie, and seeks purity rather than power. It's tempting to think that Italy may be following the French pattern, in which the Socialist Party rose rapidly at the expense of the Communists. That might offer Italy the kind of effective, non-Marxist opposition party that it will need if it is ever to have strong government.

But, unlike the French, Italians distrust

the idea of strong government. In all of Italy's national experience there has been only one memorably dramatic and adventurous government: Mussolini's Fascism, which led the country into the unimaginable catastrophes of World War II. Ever since, most Italians have thought it prudent to get along with as little government as possible.

Over the years the dominant Christian Democratic Party has evolved into a patronage machine that, like most machines, is interested in very little beyond keeping itself in power. It has been weakened in the past decade by a series of scandals, and the Socialists, seizing their opportunity with considerable skill, have given the country an example of a more vigorous kind of politics. But this week's returns suggest they haven't won over any great number of voters so far.

Is that irrational? With weak and fragmented governments, Italians over the past generation have achieved both immense prosperity and profound stability. NATO protects the country from the only visible foreign threat. The Common Market encourages the economy to grow, and it is growing at one of the fastest rates in Europe. Most Italians, according to the returns, find it hard to think that the time has come for any very great change.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Goetz: The Jury's Still Out

By acquitting Bernhard Goetz of all but a gun possession charge, a jury settled a narrow debate over his justification for shooting down four teen-agers on a New York City subway train. But this case also puts broader questions to a larger jury, composed of everyone concerned about crime, anger and fear.

Mr. Goetz claimed his legal right to self-defense because he feared being robbed. The evidence appeared murky; the four displayed no weapons and claimed they were simply panhandling. Mr. Goetz, traumatized by previous victimizations, said he suspected them because of the looks and smiles on their faces. Was shooting them a reasonable response? The jury said yes, emerging aside arguments that he might have exercised more control and gratifying anger that criminal justice no longer controls crime, if ever it did. Commit a felony in New York City and your chance of arrest is 1 in 10; of imprisonment, 1 in 50. Thus the police advise the burglary victim to get stronger locks as they help with the insurance claim.

Who is to blame? Ideology yields no answer. Liberal-minded efforts to rehabilitate criminals have failed. So have conservative-

mined policies to lock them up remorselessly. Meanwhile, neither police warnings nor political oratory address the immediate question: What to do if I think someone is going to mug me? Why do I have to surrender meekly? Mr. Goetz's angry answer evoked a primal response from millions.

Another response is also valid. It explains why Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau rightly pressed attempted murder and assault charges. It, too, is based on fear, the fear that granting individuals too much license for violence, even where official protection falters, leads to chaos. Is society safer when a jury sanctions punitive in the confines of a subway car? What encouragement might an unbridled mind find in this case? What bloodshed might result from the belief that a gleam in the eye warrants deadly self-defense? Where lies the proper balance?

A Manhattan jury did its job, finding an answer to the specific circumstances of Mr. Goetz's case. The continuing task of the larger jury, to find a balance between self-defense and social order, is harder.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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## Gandhi Plays a Dangerous Game in Sri Lanka

By Paul Johnson

LONDON — By intervening, albeit feebly, in the Sri Lankan communal struggle, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India is fighting for his own political survival. There are more than 50 million Tamils in India, and he is under intense pressure not to "stand idly by" while the Tamil minority across the straits is coerced by the Sri Lankan armed forces.

But for the Sri Lankans themselves, the issues are far more fundamental. There are only 16 million of them altogether, the great majority Buddhists. They have a long history of wars with the Hindu mainland, whose people are divided from them by a deep chasm of religion, race and culture. The Hindu Tamils have been infiltrating Sri Lanka for centuries, crossing the straits in small boats and settling in the north of the island.

During the last three years, their resistance fighters, the Tamil Tigers, have openly demanded a separate sovereign country in the north, reinforcing their demand by a merciless campaign of terrorism. The majority of the Sri Lankans fear that this enclave will be turned into a bridgehead, bringing a steady influx of millions of Tamils from poor, grossly overcrowded India into their relatively rich and underpopulated island. Their nightmare is that within a generation or two they will become a minority in their own country and the Tamils will take over.

Such demographic transformations inspire fear and violence. In Fiji the indigenous islanders, who have watched Asian immigrants overtake them to form 51 percent of the population and finally secure power through the ballot box, staged a military coup last month. They intend to rewrite the constitution to bar the Asians permanently from obtaining a majority in the parliament.

Throughout Southern Asia, from

### Encouraging racial strife also exposes India to it.

the Karakoram Himalayas in the northwest to the borders of Thailand in the southeast, political frontiers cut across religious, racial, linguistic and cultural divides. Every state has a large minority — often many, usually militant. In ancient and early modern times such anomalies were resolved, by war and massacre or forcible conversions, or by stripping the minorities of all their rights.

The spread of Britain's liberal empire in the 18th and 19th centuries, based on the abstract principle of the rule of law and equality before it, imposed a real if brittle multi-ethnic peace on this vast area. It did not

matter to the British whether their subjects were Hindu, Buddhist or Moslem, which of the 500-plus languages they spoke or whether they were high or low caste, light or dark-skinned — they were all "natives." The British were not settlers (they retired to Britain), and so were impartial. They ran India with a mere 5,000 administrators and a British Army that rarely numbered more than 60,000, so British rule was clearly by consent until modern Asian nationalism eroded it in the 1940s.

When the British left, Burma and Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) got their independence and the subcontinent split into Moslem Pakistan and predominantly Hindu India. And at once all the old minority problems re-emerged, with no neutral arbiter power to arbitrate between them.

The British cut itself off from the outside world, and has set upon its own minorities with muffled ferocity. That option was not open to Sri Lanka. It is small, peaceful, poorly armed and anxious to be democratic. Its efforts to find a solution to the Tamil demands for autonomy that fall short of partition, efforts usually supported by the Indian government, have been rebuffed by the Tigers. Last month Sri Lanka finally took the all-out military option. India responded with an air

drop of supplies to the Tamils, escorted by supersonic fighters.

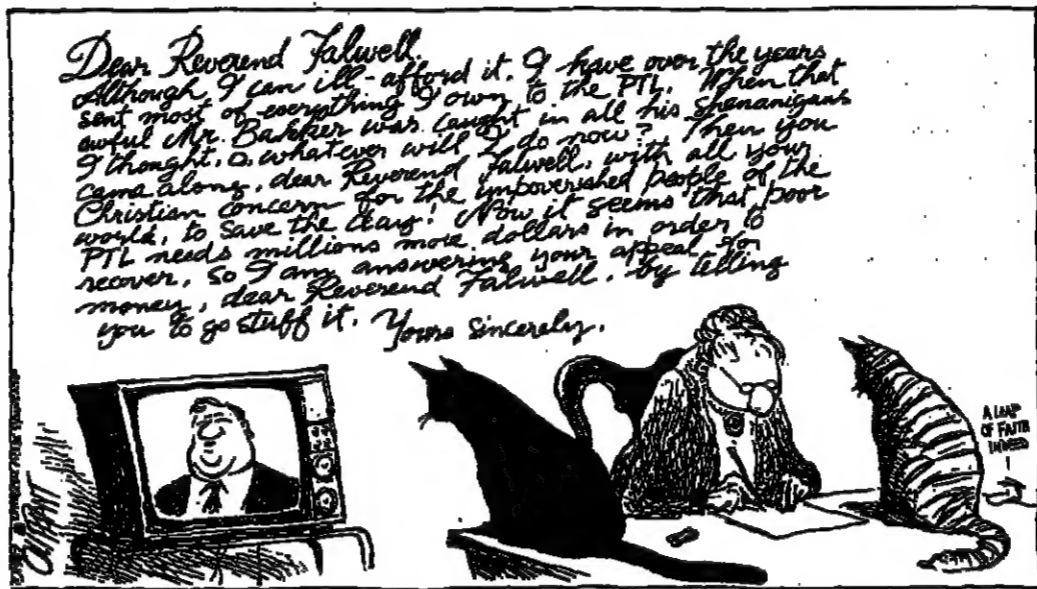
India's action, in view of its consistent and vociferous support at the United Nations for the peaceful resolution of disputes, has a smack of hypocrisy. It is not uncharacteristic, however. India regards itself as the successor state to the British Raj, the regional superpower, and often has resorted to force. It invaded and still occupies most of Kashmir, where there is a Moslem majority. It took over Goa, whose inhabitants were allowed no rights of self-determination. It tried to settle its frontier disputes with China by force, and resorted to force to help the Bangladeshis break away from Pakistan. It would not be surprising if India used its considerable navy, as well as its air force, to browbeat the Sri Lankan government.

But there are dangers for India in such a policy. It has already aroused fierce criticism from Pakistan and rumblings from China. In addition, India is in no position to criticize Sri Lanka for trying to use its army to suppress a minority resistance movement. The Indian Army is constantly employed in such tasks, notably in the Punjab and Assam. India has more minorities than all the other states in the area put together, some of them enormous. Hundreds, sometimes thousands, of Indians are killed in communal disputes every year.

If it uses its state power to intervene in the internal problems of neighboring states, India exposes itself to retaliation, which could be devastating. Indeed, India, of all large states, has the most to gain from a general and scrupulous observance of the rule of law, both internal and external. For India is a huge bundle of races, cultures, religions and regions, held together not by any natural ties but by the fragile bonds of law and democratic custom. If these bonds finally snap, India would become a vast theater of communal strife, making the troubles of Sri Lanka seem petty.

India's only sensible policy is to put its weight behind a compromise solution that leaves Sri Lanka intact, for in the long run that is the only way to preserve India's national integrity, too.

The writer, a journalist-historian, is the author of "Modern Times" and the recently released "A History of the Jews." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



## Poison Is Replacing Reason in U.S.-Japan Disputes

By Gerald L. Curtis

NEW YORK — United States-Japan trade tensions are taking their toll on the nerves of the Japanese people. Resentment and fear that Japan is being forced to pay the price of the Reagan administration's economic policy failures and of American industries' declining competitiveness of have taken the Japanese image of their country as a punching bag, a scapegoat, a victim — and of the United States as a bully all too ready to hit below the belt.

The acrimonious and intemperate language that has become part of Japan-bashing by Americans who are troubled by Japan's competitive edge, and which, unfortunately, dominates Japanese press coverage of the two countries' relations, has taken an extraordinary toll on Japanese perceptions of what Americans think of Japan and the Japanese. A current best seller titled "Japan Is Not Bad, America Is Bad" and others like it reflect this growing mood.

After years of Americans' yelling at Japan, the Japanese are beginning to yell back. The cover of the June issue of Japan's most popular monthly magazine, Bungei-Shunju, headlines a special feature: "The One at Fault Is America!" The series opens with an

interview with Takuma Yamamoto, the president of Fujitsu Ltd., the company that backed away from its attempt to buy Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. after facing stiff opposition from the Reagan administration. According to Mr. Yamamoto, the United States "blames Japan for its trade deficit, orders Korea to raise its wage and Taiwan its yuan and puts the blame for everything on others."

The editor of Bungei-Shunju writes: "We believe that it is important to argue back when it is right to argue back. To endure in silence and then do something stupid like striking out all of a sudden [an allusion to the attack on Pearl Harbor] is something we want to avoid." This parallels between the current state of U.S.-Japan trade relations and the situation that prevailed on the eve of World War II can only be taken as a mischievous effort to stir people's emotions rather than encourage a reasoned discussion of the issues that are the source of current tensions. But the Japanese are not the only ones to raise images drawn from the darkest days of U.S.-Japan relations. The White House chief of staff, Howard Baker Jr., and

many others have written that Japan has not given up its wartime goal of conquest but now pursues it by economic instead of military means.

Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, has called the Japanese "fascists." In the most colorful comment so far, Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, when asked why the United States allowed Japan to dump its products, replied: "God bless Harry Truman. He dropped two of them [atomic bombs]. He should have dropped four." (According to The Beaumont Enterprise, a Texas newspaper, Mr. Brooks later said he intended "only to dramatize my own very serious concern about a \$160 billion trade deficit we now have in this country.")

U.S. leaders need to declare a cease-fire in the war of words with Japan and to stop thinking that the Japanese can somehow solve U.S. problems. And if Americans are foolish enough to allow the differences with Japan to escalate into a full-blown trade war, not only the Japanese but Americans would suffer grievously. The best thing that each side can do now to improve the relationship is to concentrate on dealing with its own domestic problems.

Japan has a lot of cards up to do to bring its policies in line with its economic power. The United States has to figure out how to raise the educational level of its labor force, how to make business managers understand that the key to "competitiveness" is making products that people want to buy, how to convince the federal government that a free ride on the back of a budget deficit today is eventually going to cause a crash, and how to get Americans to realize that everyone can forever go on living beyond their means only in a fool's paradise.

Making each other the scapegoat for their internal problems is going to help neither Japanese nor Americans deal with the real problems. All it can accomplish is to undermine one of the great success stories of postwar U.S. diplomacy and do incalculable damage to a relationship that is more important to the United States than many Americans either know or are willing to admit.

The writer is professor of politics and director of the East Asian Institute at Columbia University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## It Would Be Best if Bonn Tries Hamadeh

By Martin Kramer

WASHINGTON — Despite a personal appeal by President Ronald Reagan, it now seems certain that West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl will not approve the extradition of the Lebanese Shiite wanted by the United States for his role in the 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner. In that ordeal, hijackers murdered a U.S. Navy diver and held 39 Americans hostage for 17 days. Bonn has balked because somewhere in Lebanon, Hezbollah's terrorists have threatened to kill two West German hostages should Mohammed Ali Hamadeh be handed over to the United States.

But Americans rush to criticize the West Germans for going soft on terrorism. We should consider whether trying Mr. Hamadeh in West Germany may even be preferable to his extradition. Were a West German court to convict and punish him for international air piracy, that would do more to demonstrate shared Western resolve than a U.S. trial for the same crime. It might also prevent the transformation of West Germany into a forward base of Shiite terrorism in Europe.

A major international convention obliges West Germany to try Mr. Hamadeh for air piracy if it chooses not to extradite him. There is an understandable American desire to see American justice meted out for the hijacking of Americans. But the United States has a paramount interest in establishing that such hijackings, even when directed specifically against U.S. planes and passengers, are crimes against the community of nations. That principle already is enshrined in international law, but it lacks courtroom precedents.

If the United States wants to build an effective league against hijacking, it should welcome a West German decision to bear the burden of trying Mr. Hamadeh for air piracy. This also would send a message to aspiring hijackers: Following Mr. Hamadeh's arrest, a Hezbollah leader declared that "even if it is proved that Hamadeh was involved in the hijacking of a TWA plane, so what? We are at open

war with the Americans, their planes, their cars, their people, and the Germans should keep out of it." Nothing would disabuse Hezbollah of this notion more thoroughly than a West German trial for the TWA hijacking.

For Bonn there is also a domestic political logic in favor of a West German trial for Mr. Hamadeh. He was caught attempting to smuggle explosives into West Germany on a false passport. West Germans may be reluctant to make sacrifices in order to see justice done for crimes against others, but they surely cannot fail to uphold the law of their own land. Middle Eastern abuse of West German hospitality is an issue that distresses nearly all West Germans, who demand security in their airports and streets. A broad West German consensus could be built behind Mr. Hamadeh's trial on West Germany's own charges.

There is also a long-sighted rationale for a West German trial. If Mr. Hamadeh were extradited to the United States, one or both German hostages might be murdered. Washington's role in Bonn would join in condemning the killings as a heinous crime, but it is doubtful whether West Germany would ever arrest a Hezbollah terrorist. Such persons, if detected, would stand a better chance of being expelled or allowed passage through West Germany. Hezbollah would be quick to press its advantage, in a bid to transform West Germany into a transit point for Shiite terrorists.

More freedom of movement through West Germany for Hezbollah's operatives would dangerously compromise the safety of Americans who work or travel in Europe. Shiite terrorists are today at the point reached in the early 1970s by Palestinian terrorists, who sought to achieve in Europe what they had failed to accomplish in the Middle East. Now they are probing foreign ports of entry for any breach they might exploit in opening a second front in their war against the United States, Israel and France.

Once these terrorists enter West Germany, that country offers many advantages. Potential U.S. targets are more numerous there than anywhere else in Europe. And West Germany is home to the largest Iranian expatriate community in Europe, as well as a sizable Lebanese Shiite community.

Mr. Hamadeh himself was based in West Germany, where he found anonymity in numbers. Murders of Iranian dissidents in West Germany have been lost themselves in the expatriate crowd. If the two Germans fail to prove that they, too, feel violated by such deeds on their sovereign soil, Hezbollah's operatives will try to run the West German border gauntlet again and again. Those who succeed will invest every resource in building a secure West German base.

In contrast, a West German trial for Mr. Hamadeh would require Bonn to take special precautions against his supporters in Hezbollah, lest they launch a terror campaign during the trial. The West Germans would come to see this as their war too — a U.S. political goal of the first order.

The United States should urge the relentless prosecution of Mr. Hamadeh on every charge that can legally be brought against him in West Germany. What is not clear is whether a West German court can try a Lebanese for the murder of a U.S. sailor in Beirut. If not, the United States should press for Mr. Hamadeh's extradition, but only after a West German trial for the hijacking.

Ultimately, the United States must find methods of retribution that do not depend on the good will of European friends. In particular, it should intensify its hunt for the other three men indicted for the same hijacking. Those who are presumed to be in Lebanon. The United States must lengthen its reach, and demonstrate to Hezbollah that Mr. Hamadeh's trial is the beginning of judgment, not its finale.

The writer, a visiting fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Poor Time Bad Fight, For Reagan

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has chosen an odd time to pick a fight with Congress. At no time in his long and now waning presidency has he been in a weaker position, and everything he wants to achieve in his remaining months depends on the cooperation of the House and Senate.

Yet he has come back from his meeting in Venice with the other leaders of the industrial nations proclaiming what many members of Congress simply don't believe.

"The truth is," Mr. Reagan said in his speech to the nation, "we came home from the summit with everything we had hoped to accomplish." He added: "I was particularly gratified, for example, for the support our allies gave to our Persian Gulf policy."

"So all of this is good news, or at least it has been," he concluded. "You see, in the critical match-up between those who want to keep spending your money and raising your taxes, and those of us who resist a return to the old policies of 'tax and spend,' we have reached a breakthrough point."

Thus he not only oversteered his case but mixed up foreign and domestic quarrels precisely when Congress is in a mood to question his judgment on almost everything.

What is particularly unfortunate about this is that it is happening precisely at a critical point in the negotiations with the Soviet Union for the reduction of nuclear weapons, when everybody wants the president to negotiate from strength.

Not since Washington and Moscow acquired nuclear weapons has there been such an opportunity to get them under control, and much of the credit must be given to Mr. Reagan for this opportunity. It was he, and not the Russians, who proposed six years ago the complete elimination of American and Soviet land-based intermediate-range missiles.

"At that time," he said this week, "many labeled it ridiculous and suggested the Soviets would never accept it. Well, we remained determined and this year the Soviets adopted a similar position." This was not an overstatement. The objections of Moscow and the doubts of allies have been removed, and the way is now open at last for a beginning — it is no more than that — on the intricate process of reducing principles to a treaty for Senate ratification.

Much remains to be done, particularly on the terms for verifying the agreement, and it is important that Mr. Reagan approach the summit meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev with all the congressional and public support he can get. All the more surprising, then, that in the same speech he appealed for bipartisan support on arms control and vilified the Democrats for threatening the economic security of the United States.

He was for consensus with the Russians, and consensus with the allies, but not with Congress. He was going to the people with this issue in the coming months, he said. "Because, believe me, if Congress won't see the light, I know you can make them feel the heat."

This sort of appeal worked for Mr. Reagan in the past, but there is a difference now. He will not be on the ticket in the next election, and while his popularity remains high, his judgment has come under question even within his own party in the last six months.

The Iran-contra hearings will start again at the end of the month with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and Rear Admiral John Poindexter on the stand, and the Iran-Iraq war will proceed, this time with U.S. planes and ships taking sides in the war zone. It is a risky time for Mr. Reagan. Differences over the past are unavoidable, but what he doesn't need is a provocative public row with Congress, whose votes he needs in the future on fundamental foreign and domestic issues.

How to reduce these old fevers and let the president approach the Gorbachev summit meeting with a united country behind him is now the first order of business. For this he needs a preliminary summit meeting with the leaders of Congress, and the sooner the better.

That, however, is apparently not his intention. The weaker he is, the tougher he sounds. He wants a constitutional amendment to balance the budget but hasn't yet proposed a balanced budget of his own. He wants to convey foreign ships through the Gulf "to keep the Soviet Union off of there," but they've been there for years.

All this is weakening Mr. Reagan, and this is precisely what the United States does not need as he approaches the most important negotiation of his presidency.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: A Mortal Bridge

NEW YORK — The famous old Bix-Crozier Bridge at Tarrytown, known to the world over as the "Headless Horseman's Bridge," went down with a crash recently. Workmen for several days had been undermining it. The bridge was built by Ambrose Kingsland when he was Mayor of New York City, and was one of the historical spots of the Sleepy Hollow country. It was torn down to make way for a new Washington Irving memorial bridge, the gift of William Rockefeller. The old bridge was narrow and was at a bad curve in the road. It was decided to erect a new and wider bridge to accommodate the heavy automobile traffic. In his "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Irving has immortalized the old bridge, where Ichabod Crane met disaster at the hands of Brom Bones, the favored suitor of the beautiful Katrina Van Tassel.

### 1937: Equal Rights Bill

WASHINGTON — The Ludlow resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution giving women equal rights with men was passed unanimously [on June 17] by the subcommittee of the House Judiciary committee. The amendment would provide that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and in every place subject to its jurisdiction." The National Women's Party, which has been promoting the bill, was jubilant. CALCUTTA — Amelia Earhart arrived here at 11:27 A.M. British Summer Time, today [June 17] from Karachi on her round-the-world flight. She left Karachi at 3:03 this morning. She was greeted cordially by members of the American colony and the press. She landed rested and in high spirits. The journey from Karachi was uneventful, she said.

## OPINION

A Turning Point in History:  
British Socialism's Demise

By George F. Will

LONDON—The morning after Margaret Thatcher won another landslide victory, the Downing Street house she has inhabited for eight years, a wit wondered, "After 13 years in No. 10, does she get the right to buy?" That is a resonant question about the lady who, as the source of socialism, has required local authorities to sell municipal housing to occupants.

As the dust settles from her most recent dustup with the Labor Party, the electoral result stands revealed as a large event in the history of a large development in the late 20th century: the death of socialism.

In 1983, Labor failed to unseat a Conservative government that had presided over an economic contraction sharper than that of 1929. In 1983, and now again, Labor has failed to translate three million unemployed into a winning issue. Mrs. Thatcher does well with skilled workers, the Alliance (Liberal and Social Democrats) does well with the intelligentsia (known here, delightfully, as the chattering classes).

In London this year, Labor did even worse than in 1983, when Mrs. Thatcher had the Falklands factor and Labor was saddled with the inexpressibly unconvincing leadership of Michael Foot. This month Labor lost three working-class seats in London, one the seat held years ago by Clement Attlee, leader of the postwar Labor government. That is what happens when you raise property taxes 62 percent to hire an army of homecare workers and race-relations bureaucrats.

When a party plunges into steep decline, even its victories injure it. About one-quarter of the seats Labor won June 11 are now held by freshman members of Parliament, many of them from the hard left. Already their voices are raised to blame the party's trouncing on insufficient commitment to "real" socialism. The Tories must be tempted to permit

the televising of Parliament, the better to give the hard left ample exposure.

Some British socialists say socialism should not be judged by its works but by the purity of its ideals. But the central ideal is as implausible as the works have been disappointing.

Socialism is, as the saying goes, "about equality." It carries the heavy baggage of having to believe that wealth and opportunity should be allocated somewhat coercively, to minimize the influence of talent. Socialism's implausible theory is matched by failures of practice. The collective purchase of "key goods," such as housing, and public ownership of the "commanding heights" of the economy have lost whatever allure they once had.

In the 1950s and 1960s, British socialism tried to turn itself inside out by becoming more meritocratic than capitalism. It stressed "planning": Economic decision-making should be concentrated in a government composed of the best and brightest, so that reason could replace inefficient motives ("greed") in animating the economy. But the lesson of planning is that risk-averse bureaucracies are unsatisfactory sources of economic dynamism.

Elsewhere in Europe, there has been an "Americanization of the left," the identification of the left with middle-class, often noneconomic, issues such as environmentalism, racial and sexual discrimination and opposition to nuclear weapons and power. But in Britain, the left, once an example of merely arrested development, has been regressing.

George Watson, of St. John's College, Cambridge, notes that for the first time in this century it is trendy to be Tory. As for socialism: "It has come down in the world, and top people have deserted it. It now belongs, to a world of the semiliterate and the semieducated: to South American priests dedicated to tribal oligarchies in black Africa and, in Europe, to the droplets of higher education—a sort of Lumpenproletariat of bourgeois Trotskyites to whom mid-Victorian concepts of class and consciousness still look like the latest thing."

For the first time since Disraeli, Mr. Watson says, British conservatism is ideologically fervid, confident not just that conservatism is good for the stock market but that it is true. The embodiment of this confidence is the woman who, if her current government runs a full five years, at the next election would be younger than Churchill was when he first became prime minister.

The day after her third victory, she was asked if she would be prime minister in the year 2000, when she will be 75. "You never know," she said. "I might be here; I might be twanging a harp." As long as there are socialists to defeat, heaven can wait.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Israel: Common 'Assumptions' Should Be Checked Out

There are times when a writer reflects the commonly held prejudices of the society around him. A case in point is the recent series by Glenn Frankel marking the 20th anniversary of the June 1967 Israel-Arab war. I call attention to the article, "Jerusalem: Barriers Are Gone, but Divisions Remain" (June 3).

Mr. Frankel begins his description of the Arab quarter of East Jerusalem as if it is cordoned off from the Arab communities in the West Bank. It is true that the hills around Jerusalem now sport Jewish communities. But this does not cut Arab residents off from the West Bank. On the contrary, one of the factors in the expansion of the Arab economy in East Jerusalem has been the vast improvement in road and commercial access to the West Bank.

Mr. Frankel notes that detentions and restrictions are used against "activists" and, in his earlier article June 1, writes that Israel's "acquiescence" in the "administrative imprisonment and the deportation of Arab people and the seizure of their land." The military government does take action, but against citizens accused of sedition against the state of Israel. Any person arrested has the right of counsel, and Arab jurists have become well versed in the use of the Israeli legal system, which often can tone down a given directive ordered by the military administration. The successful struggle of West Bank residents against arbitrary land expropriation and the severe Israeli govern-

ment restrictions on its own citizens from purchasing private lands in the West Bank and Gaza deserve more attention.

## Is Death the Sentence if a Corpse Is Missing?

By Fenton Bresler

LOS ANGELES—Can you sentence someone to death for murder when there is no murdered body? Can you be so sure that the alleged victim really is dead? Such questions haunt jurors and were among the issues facing 11 women and 1 man in a gray-walled, windowless jury room at a Santa Monica, California, courthouse this month. In April, they had decided that the Billionaire Boys Club leader, Joe Hunt, was guilty of first-degree murder, with special circumstances, for slaying a Beverly Hills wheeler-dealer, Ron Levin, who had disappeared three years ago.

But Mr. Levin's body was never found and Arthur Baren, Mr. Hunt's attorney, reminded the jury that never in the history of California had a man been put to death in such circumstances. If the death penalty were applied, it would be "state-sanctioned murder."

The argument is that, if you imprison a no-body murderer for life and the deceased reappears, quite alive, at least amends can be made, whereas death in the gas chamber closes the matter forever. The Hunt jury, in fact, recommended life imprisonment without possibility of parole. Sentencing is scheduled for June 25.

Yet considerations about a corpse may defy logic if not mercy. If a jury is sufficiently sure of guilt to convict in the first place, what is the sense of a sentence like

"guilty—but only if you do not execute." While the Hunt jury was out, a jury in Los Angeles Superior Court recommended the gas chamber for Darren Charles Williams, convicted of the 1984 execution-style slayings of the mother and three other relatives of a former football star, Kermitt Alexander. One juror explained that the decision was based in

## MEANWHILE

part on the "viciousness of the killings." Viciousness is a legitimate factor, and in the penalty phase of the Hunt trial the deputy district attorney, Fred Wagner, asked the jury to consider the vicious nature of another murder alleged to have been committed by the defendant.

In Britain, having found a body always mattered until the Abolition Act of 1965 ended capital punishment. In cases without corpses, we British traditionally found guilt without finding for the death penalty. There was little practical problem about obtaining a conviction without a corpse: the death of the victim was merely one more fact that could be proved by whatever admissible evidence was available. When, for instance, a 31-year-old ship's steward, James Cash, was tried for the murder of a 21-year-old actress, Gay Gibson, in the 1940s she had disappeared from her cabin in the middle of the night on the high seas—there was ample other evidence, including the defendant's admissions to the police, to convict him of having pushed her through the porthole after she had rejected sexual advances. But authorities still could not steel themselves to hang him.

In the name of King George VI, the home secretary, Clive Ede, commuted this sentence to life imprisonment. British juries have no say in matters of sentence; that is the province of the judge. Now, freed from the terrible responsibility of imposing an execution, British juries have readily convicted, minus corpses, in many cases since 1965.

The most recent was last October, when 46-year-old Ronald Barton was imprisoned for life for the abduction and murder of his 14-year-old stepdaughter, Keighley. The Old Bailey jury convicted, despite testimony from four witnesses who swore they had seen the schoolgirl in the street after she had been reported missing after taking the family dog for a walk (there have been similar reports about the missing Ron Levin). The day following his conviction, Mr. Barton, who had all along maintained his innocence, confessed to a prison functionary and told him where he had dumped the body, so that her mother could at last give Keighley a Christian burial.

The French, by contrast, until they, too, abolished capital punishment in 1981, were not squeamish about execution simply because a murderer had been clever enough to get rid of the body. In 1922, Henri Desire Landru, the original "Bluebeard" and the inspiration for

Charles Chaplin's "Monsieur Verdoux," was guillotined in public outside Versailles Prison for having murdered at least 11 wealthy, middle-aged widows and spinsters whom he had enticed to his villa outside Paris for a "weekend of love." No body was ever found, but Mr. Landru's own petty cash book was incriminating enough: It listed all his expenses, including a return train fare itemized for himself on those weekends but only a one-way fare for each adoring companion. Forty-six years later, a Parisian newspaper published his confession: "I did it. I burned their bodies in my kitchen stove." His note had been found scribbled on the back of a framed drawing that he gave one of his attorneys before execution.

But the ultimate example of stern French logic was the Alain Robert case. Charged in the early '30s at Arles Assize Court with the murder of his wealthy, and much older, wife, Madeleine, the evidence appeared overwhelming despite the absence of a body. She had, he claimed, gone to visit friends in Normandy but never arrived and, in the intervening months, he cashed several checks that he said she left for him. The checks proved to be forgeries. When the defense counsel rose to make his final speech, he knew that only an extraordinary forensic coup could save his client's life.

"I have one last witness to call," he told the judge, "Madeleine Robert." The usher threw open the doors of the court and the audience looked on as it heard the usher's voice reverberate along the corridor: "Madeleine Robert! Madeleine Robert!" Then the usher returned to tell the judge: "No reply."

When counsel launched a passionate appeal, how could the jurors possibly convict? They would be condemning an innocent man; after all, when he called the name of the supposedly murdered woman, they had all turned toward the door, waiting to see if she appeared. It was a magnificent effort. The attorney sat down, exhausted but exhilarated, sure that he had gained an acquittal.

The jurors retired—along with the judge, as is French practice—to consider their verdict. Decision: guilty. Alain Robert was sent to the guillotine. Months later, defense counsel met the judge at a social affair and asked him to explain. What had the judge said in the jury room to undo the brilliance of his play?

"I felt it my duty to point out," he replied, "that when you were enacting that magnificent piece of theater and calling the missing woman as a witness, everyone in the court turned toward the door in expectation—except the accused. He knew she would not come. He knew she was dead."

After 35 years of practice at the English bar, having defended in five murders, I envy French lawyers and judges their God-like self-confidence. Logic is not quite enough when you are stuffing out, in the name of society, another human life. I still look out at the corridors.

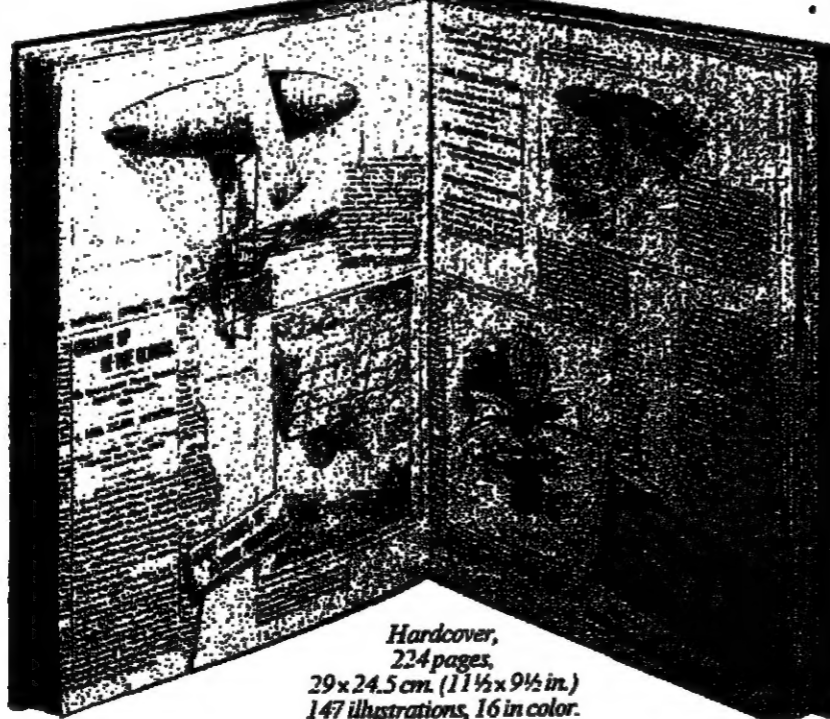
The writer, an English attorney and journalist currently researching two books, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

## The Careful Thatcher

GIVEN the powers of the office, a British prime minister has to be almost careless to lose an election. Margaret Thatcher is many things—tough, determined, stubborn, smart—but certainly not careless. She noticed last month that unemployment figures were dropping, her popularity was up and the opposition Labor Party was saddled with a vulnerable platform. She called a snap election, and voters made Mrs. Thatcher the first British prime minister in 161 years to win three consecutive terms.

The Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, ran a vigorous, skillful campaign, but he ran with three handicaps: a pledge to give up nuclear weapons no matter what, the party's unpopular social ideology, and the antics of the radical extremists.

—The Knoxville (Tennessee) News-Sentinel.

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## Border Clash Confirms Venezuela's New Role In Narcotics Smuggling

By Merrill Collett  
Washington Post Service

CARACAS — Colombian drug traffickers attacking across Venezuela's mountainous northwestern border have killed at least 10 members of an anti-drug unit, military authorities announced.

Other reports said as many as 18 national guardsmen may have been killed in the battle Tuesday. Local radio and television stations, in unconfirmed reports, said the Venezuelan troops fought back and may have killed 25 of their attackers.

The Sierra de Perija range where the attack took place borders on Colombia's most fertile marijuana-growing area. It has been the scene of several recent confrontations between the Venezuelan armed forces and drug traffickers. The clash on Tuesday was the first battle with so many casualties.

The attack is the latest in a number of drug-related incidents underscoring what observers have been suggesting for months — that Venezuela is being pulled into South America's drug empire.

Authorities said Tuesday that about 85 attackers opened fire on guardsmen destroying marijuana and coca plantations concealed along the slopes of the 75-mile-long (120 kilometer) Sierra de Perija range in the Venezuelan state of Zulia.

Claims by military sources that the attackers were members of leftist anti-government guerrilla groups in Colombia could not be confirmed. There have been allegations in Colombia for some time that guerrillas can be hired for protection services for drug traffickers.

Three weeks ago, the same guard unit that came under fire Tuesday discovered a 320-acre (150-hectare) plantation of marijuana and coca about six miles from the Colombian border.

In November troops patrolling the region discovered 26 tons of marijuana ready for shipment. That followed an earlier find in the same area of a 250-acre marijuana farm and some test plantings of coca bushes.

Colombia's aggressive defoliation campaign against marijuana plantations has apparently pushed growers over the border. Authorities said marijuana grown in Venezuela is carried by donkeys back into Colombia and then exported through the port of Santa Marta.

Venezuela's failure to keep the traffickers out of the Sierra de Perija pointed out the country's weakness before the onslaught of rich, tightly organized drug dealers.

During the oil boom Venezuela's high standard of living made it less

likely that crooks and corrupt officials would turn to drug trafficking. But as oil prices remain low and unemployment rises, the lure of profits on cocaine has taken on a new luster.

In February detectives arrested a member of Congress, Hermocrates Castillo, after they discovered 11 pounds (5 kilograms) of cocaine in the trunk of his official car.

In October, U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency officials in Florida found 6,800 pounds of high-quality cocaine wedged into two shipping containers transported from the Caracas port of La Guaira on the Venezuelan freighter Marlagio 1. It was the largest cocaine seizure in U.S. history.

Now hardly a day passes without new drug discoveries. Venezuela serves the drug traffickers as a bridge between coca plantations in Bolivia and Peru, cocaine refineries in Colombia and consumers in Europe and the United States. With its excellent highways, many small airstrips and half-dozen Caribbean ports, Venezuela is a natural conduit for narcotics.

## Quietly, Mubarak's Economic Reforms Proceed

By Patrick E. Tyler  
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak has quietly begun Egypt's first major economic reform program in a decade. While the government-controlled press has lined up behind it, as expected, the rest of Egypt and the outside world are waiting to see whether it will take hold.

The stakes are high. The government effectively went broke last autumn and falling oil prices, tourist cancellations and smaller paychecks from Egyptians working abroad put the country on the skids.

The only hope was an infusion of cash from creditors and relief from the demands of paying down the country's \$40 billion debt. Egypt's creditors demanded reforms.

The first of Mr. Mubarak's moves came on May 11, when the thriving black market for currency — a fixture of Egyptian life for two decades — was shut down. About 200 money changers were jailed to make sure the rest of the black market economy got the message.

The black market had always been the place where Egyptians could convert foreign-earned currency to Egyptian pounds at a better rate than that offered by the



### Vietnamese to Vote for President, Prime Minister

Before opening the Vietnamese National Assembly on Wednesday, Nguyen Van Linh, center, the Communist Party chief, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, left, and President Truong Chinh, right, visited the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum in Hanoi. The assembly will elect successors Thursday to Mr. Dong, 80, and Mr. Chinh, 81. Speculation over who would be elected centered on four Politburo members, Pham Hung and Vo Chi Cong, who are in their 70s, and Nguyen Co Thach and Vo Van Kiet, who are in their 60s. The 496-member assembly was elected in April.

banks. They also bought U.S. dollars for foreign vacations and to finance purchases abroad.

When the government began going broke last summer, even the state-owned industries turned to the black market for the dollars they needed to buy raw materials.

The black market had come to symbolize all that Egypt's leaders could not do. Private businesses shunned the central banking system and financed up to \$3 billion in annual imports by going to the money traders.

By its stern move, the government effectively tried to recapture the black market and bring it back into the banks. The price was walking away from the unrealistic value Egypt's Central Bank had been enforcing for the pound. In one day, the pound fell from 1.35 to the dollar to 2.15. By acknowledging that the pound was worth less, the bank had taken the painful first step.

The price of imports for industry and consumers will rise as the 18-month staged devaluation takes hold. But by seizing the ground the black market had occupied, the government hopes to provoke an inflow of dollars and investor confidence.

"We have a basic strength in our economy," the Central Bank director, Saleh Hamed, said recently. The initial reforms found credit backing to Egypt from the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and a number of creditor nations, including the United States.

An IMF credit agreement was signed in mid-May and was followed by a meeting in Paris of Egypt's creditors, who have worked out various plans to defer the \$7 billion to \$8 billion in debt payments due this year.

During the breathing period this debt relief plan will yield, Egypt hopes to recharge the engines of its economy: oil, cotton and other agricultural production; tourism; Suez shipping, and the wages of four million Egyptian workers in foreign countries.

This will be a difficult task because over the years Egypt has erected an array of bureaucracies, agricultural subsidies and tangled business disincentives. Two-thirds of its industry is state-owned and operates at a loss, with outdated machinery and underpaid workers.

"You couldn't even get a telephone call across town until we dumped \$1 billion on them to install new switching equipment," said one Westerner, who predicts

that the telephones will stop working again when the new American equipment begins failing for lack of maintenance by Egyptians.

Mr. Mubarak's supporters say they think he will succeed, although a crucial test looms in coming weeks as Egyptian importers and vacationers, cut off from the traditional neighborhood currency markets, have begun to demand access to dollars. The Central Bank so far is hoarding the inflow and the police are still locking up all the money changers they can find.

They have to solve this in the next couple of weeks or the black market will break out again," said an economist.

Still, it has survived the first stage. Ahead lie difficult cuts in basic subsidies for food and agriculture. Each step will have an impact on the cost of living in Egypt. The average Egyptian will be worse off until the benefits of growth trickle down.

For Mr. Mubarak, a cautious political tactician, the stakes are high. Failure could easily be catastrophic for the 50 million people who live in the Nile Valley, where the currents of Islamic fundamentalism have strengthened as the quality of life has deteriorated among the country's masses.

commander of the National Defense Force was involved in assassinations and electoral fraud. The charges set off a weeklong crisis.

Businessmen named in the decree included Federico Humbert, a top officer of Banco General, a largest Panamanian bank; Roberto Motta, president of Banco Central; Fernando Elea, owner of a television station, and Roberto Aleman, president of the national brewery and another former ambassador to the United States.

The businessmen were believed to have been in touch with Mr. Noriega last week while he conducted an abortive mediation between

General Noriega's forces and the opposition.

**Work Stoppage Fails**  
Business and professional groups called off a failing work stoppage, begun six days ago, but vowed Tuesday to continue organized protests against General Noriega, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy privately sought government and opposition reaction to early presidential elections as a possible way out of Panama's lingering political crisis. Elections are scheduled for 1989.

Freedom Party, said her party decided Wednesday to boycott the local elections and she asked the people to stay away from the polls.

"The political need today is either a presidential election or a general election and not these local elections," Mrs. Bandaranaike said.

An alliance of three leftist parties also called on the government to cancel the local polls and hold general elections, not due until early 1989.

President Junius R. Jayawardene has said that general elections

## Uniform Speed Limit Splits EC

Britain, West Germany Lead Fight Against Latest Effort

By Peter Maass  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In Ireland, a motorist can be fined for driving faster than 88 kph. On West Germany's autobahns, a driver might be laughed off the road for slowing down that much.

Welcome to the highways of the European Community, where more than a white line separates the fast and slow lanes.

For the past few years, though, EC officials have been trying, with little success, to get a uniform speed limit in the community.

Officials of the member nations met Wednesday in Luxembourg to discuss the matter. Transport ministers may take up the subject at a meeting next week.

But the speed-limit proposal stands only a slight chance of surviving. West Germany and Britain are adamantly opposed to it, while most other EC members except France, Belgium and the Netherlands are unenthusiastic.

"We're not too keen on it," said a British diplomat. "Frankly, we think it's a waste of time."

An angry West German aide said: "We have data and facts which show the German autobahns are the safest in Europe. There is no need for a speed limit."

There is no speed limit, as such, in West Germany. The government has a "recommended" maximum speed of 130 kph (80 mph), but only trucks with heavy loads seem to take note of it.

The Bonn delegation at community headquarters in Brussels requested last week that a new Belgian proposal for a 130-kph speed limit not be discussed at the upcoming meetings. Britain argued that there are more important issues to debate.

On the surface, a common speed limit seems to be a good idea. A report by the EC Commission in December concluded that road fatalities and air pollution would be cut significantly by slowing everyone down, while a degree of rationality would be brought to the patchwork of existing speed limits.

The draft Belgian proposal describes harmonized speed limits as a "fundamental factor for the credibility of the community," according to a diplomatic source.

But there are some twists. For example, while a 130-kph limit would slow down the West German and Italian — who have a 140-kph limit — drivers in Ireland, Britain, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal and the Benelux countries would be allowed to drive faster than national laws now permit.

However, if an EC limit were stricter than the current proposal — for example, 100 kph, which is

the Dutch maximum — many drivers would probably ignore it.

"Limits need to be realistic or they will not be obeyed," the commission's report said.

Many EC officials suggest that the speed-limit idea is merely a French ploy to annoy the West Germans and punish them for supporting strict controls on automotive exhaust emissions.

An EC vehicle-exhaust plan for new vehicles backed by Bonn would hurt the French auto industry more than the West Germans.

"It's a French dig at the Germans," the British diplomat said. EC diplomats also say that some French manufacturers believe that the lack of a speed limit gives the West German auto industry an unfair competitive edge.

In a way, the autobahns amount to the world's largest test track, where automakers can see how their cars perform under road conditions.

In addition, West German consumers like to buy fast cars — and this, of course, gives West German car makers an advantage over competitors in France, where brute power is not a central element in car design.

However, a French diplomat denied that his government sought to slow down the West German car industry rather than West German drivers. "If we want to create a Europe of transport, then we have to harmonize speed limits," he said.

The British diplomat disagreed. "If the issue is really road safety," he said, "then we'd all go at 10 miles an hour."

## Choice for U.K. Alliance Is Breakup or Merger

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — A week after its poor showing in the general election, the Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance is suffering an identity crisis that is likely to end in its breakup or its emergence as a single political entity.

The question of a merger between the Liberals and Social Democrats has hovered in the background since they joined in an electoral coalition six years ago. Long favored by the Liberal leader, David Steel, a merger has been strongly opposed by his Social Democratic counterpart, David Owen.

But after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's victory Thursday, the Alliance and the leading opposition Labor Party are expected to undergo major re-evaluations of their organization and strategy.

The question has been most acute for the Alliance, which had told voters that the election was "the last chance" to choose a middle way. When the votes were counted, however, the Alliance share had fallen from 25 percent and 27 parliamentary seats to 22 percent and 22 seats.

To Mr. Steel, who had long argued against the dual party leadership as confusing and unappealing to voters, the electoral results pointed to only one course of action — a "fusion" between the two parties under one still-to-be-decided leader.

He made his first move over the weekend, calling for merger by the end of this year and the formation of a new party called the Liberal Democratic Alliance that would challenge Labor as an "effective center-left movement" and compete directly with the Conservatives the next time around. The announcement brought no response from Mr. Owen.

On Monday, the 26 members of the national committee of the Social Democratic Party met in London to consider Mr. Steel's proposal. After several hours, the committee announced that it had postponed a reply for two weeks, pending further consultations.

Mr. Owen made no comment after the meeting, but Shirley Williams, the party's president, said the committee had been "pretty split" over the merger issue. Some members, she said, felt they were

being pushed by the Liberals to

being pushed by the Liberals to

On Tuesday, Mr. Steel stepped up the pressure, publicly releasing a memorandum on the subject that was presented to top Liberal Party officials.

Outlining three alternatives for the future, Mr. Steel said the Alliance could remain as is — two separate parties with separate membership and policy-making apparatus, joined together at election time to present a joint slate of candidates and a merged platform.

The Alliance entered the most recent campaign, as it had in 1983, without specifying which of its two leaders — Mr. Owen or Mr. Steel — would become prime minister in the event of victory, saying simply that the job would go to the leader of the party with the most parliamentary seats.

The second alternative, Mr. Steel said, was for the Alliance to break up altogether, with the Liberals and the Social Democrats going their separate ways.

Mr. Steel said he would prefer a third alternative, "the formation of a single organization, a Liberal Democratic Alliance, incorporating the best aspects of both our existing parties."

In a reference to pre-election battles between the two parties, Mr. Steel described the process of putting together a jointly agreed platform as "torturous."

Had he or Mr. Owen run the campaign as a single leader, "it would have had both a sharper image and strategy," he said.

Mr. Steel said, they had reduced each other's effectiveness by 50 percent. We simply ended up competing with each other in the ratings war," he said.

Although the two parties have much in common in terms of their left-center political outlook, they come from widely different backgrounds. The Liberals, with nearly three times as many members as the 58,000 Social Democrats, have a tradition dating to the 18th-century Whigs. By the 1970s, however, the party was reduced to only a handful of seats.

The Social Democratic Party is a product of the 1980s, a Labor Party breakaway led by Mr. Owen and Mrs. Williams, along with two other former Labor ministers, William Rogers and Roy Jenkins. In last week's election, Mr. Jenkins lost his seat, and Mrs. Williams and Mr. Rogers, who lost in 1983, failed to win election back into the House of Commons.

Mr. Owen now leads a parliamentary party of only five Social Democratic members, increasing the pressure on him to merge, and decreasing the likelihood that he would emerge as the leader of an Alliance fused into a single party.

**Marine Commandant Picked**

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Tuesday that he is nominating Lieutenant General Alfred M. Gray Jr. to serve as commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps and is elevating him to the rank of general. He will succeed Vice General Paul X. Kelley, who is retiring.

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**Opponents Called Traitors by Panama's Assembly**

By Julia Preston  
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — The government-controlled National Assembly decreed that nine opposition political leaders and several prominent businessmen committed high treason by conspiring to overthrow the government during a week of protests against General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Among those declared to be traitors Tuesday night was former President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Mr. Ardito Barletta said last week that General Noriega, the commander of the National Defense Force, forced him out of office in 1985 after he demanded an investigation of the murder of

Hugo Spadafora, a popular Noriega critic who was found beheaded.

Ricardo Arias Calderon, head of the opposition Christian Democratic Party, was named along with Gabriel Lewis Galindo, a former ambassador to Washington, who fled to Costa Rica on Saturday after allegedly receiving threats from the military.

The decree by the National Assembly is not legally binding, but could lead to arrests if the government pursues it.

The charges appear to be a counterattack by the government to allegations by General Noriega's former second-in-command, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, that the

commander of the National Defense Force was involved in assassinations and electoral fraud. The charges set off a weeklong crisis.

Businessmen named in the decree included Federico Humbert, a top officer of Banco General, the largest Panamanian bank; Roberto Motta, president of Banco Central; Fernando Elea, owner of a television station, and Roberto Aleman, president of the national brewery and another former ambassador to the United States.

The businessmen were believed to have been in touch with Mr. Noriega last week while he conducted an abortive mediation between

**Salvador Rightists Issue New Threats**

Reuter

SAN SALVADOR — One of El Salvador's most notorious rightist death squads has resurfaced, distributing a list of 14 university teachers and students and warning them to get out of the country.

The Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade said in a communiqué sent to local newspapers Tuesday that the 14 were extremists with links to guerrillas fighting the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government. It gave them 48 hours to leave El Salvador.

The National University, "has recently been turned into a Communist sanctuary in spite of the repeated denials of its leaders, who are no more than puppets of the FMLN," the statement said.

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PROBABLY!

## TRAVEL/PARIS/SPECIAL REPORT

## Summer Festivals Offer a Rich, Eclectic Repertory

By Cynthia Guttman

WITH the Cannes film festival, Parisians receive their first taste of summer from the coast until, a month later, festival fever hits the capital. From then on, any pretext goes.

The summer solstice starts with the elegant sleepchase race at Auteuil and ends with the Fête de la Musique, an event that transforms the city into a nightlong dance floor, with bands playing in every arrondissement.

The bug continues throughout the summer. Musicians from across Europe take a vacation from concert halls to play in the historical settings of cathedrals and medieval residences, actors perform on terraces and squares in the tradition of the colorful, local fairs of the Middle Ages. For the lover of opera, classical, sacred or contemporary music, theater and jazz, the festival season offers moderately priced entertainment in settings that usually receive no more than the eye's cursory attention.

The 22d Festival Estival de Paris offers close to a concert a day between July 15 and Sept. 18. Aside from a classical repertoire rich in Ravel, Brahms and Mozart, the festival honors the Hungarian-born composer György Ligeti, with a chance to discover a num-

ber of his works written over the past 25 years.

Highlights of the festival include Scordato's Passion According to St. John, by the Collegium Instrumental de Bruges (July 16); an organ concert featuring several of Ligeti's compositions in the Eglise St-Germain-des-Près (July 24); the Czechoslovakia Chamber Orchestra (July 30); the Arditi Quartet (Aug. 5); traditional Indian music by Ustad Bismillah Khan at the Eglise Saint Merri (Aug. 8); and the Gustav Mahler Jugend Orchestra (Aug. 11). For full program information from the festival's office, telephone 48 04 98 01.

Granted in 1962 to entice Parisians to the then dilapidated Marais quarter, the festival has since become an annual reference point on the city's cultural calendar. Alongside its theater and music performances held in the elegant 18th-century atmosphere of illuminated townhouses, the festival has not forgotten its original vocation to lobby support for the area's preservation. Historical tours run every Saturday at 3 P.M. and Thursdays at 9:30 P.M.

The festival includes "Jacques et Son Maître" by Milan Kundera, and a Jules Verne inspired musical tale, "Les Tribulations d'un Chinois en Chine" enacted in the gothic cave of the Hôtel de Beauvais.

On the musical side, Joseph Haydn's "La Vera Costanza" runs



at the Théâtre TLP Dejazzet, and the Eichendorff Vienna quintet plays at the Eglise Saint Merri (June 29), while Latin buffs will opt for Una Ramon's lyrical Argentinian melodies (June 19, 20),

and File & Face's tango show (through July 4). Program information is available at 42 78 81 95. The Foire Saint Germain celebrates its 10th anniversary with an eclectic tribute to the 1950s, years

that created the intellectual legend of the Left Bank. An exhibit of the decorative style that marked the decade is on view at the Mairie du 6ème until July 4.

Until June 23, the Place Saint-Sulpice is crowded with antique stands, a Dickensian curiosity shop with as much appeal to the art collector as to the browser. The literary market then takes over the Place with a three-day poetry festival, welcoming 300 exhibitors and 50 foreign poets residing in Paris. An Ionesco play is also performed every day at 6:30 P.M. on the Place Saint-Sulpice.

All that jazz is back with the Paris Jazz Festival, which features a golden roster of performers at the Palais des Sports: Ray Charles and Dee Dee Bridgewater (June 29); Miles Davis (June 30); Manhattan Transfer and the Modern Jazz Quartet (July 1); Pat Metheny (July 2); Chuck Berry and BB King (July 7); Sarah Vaughan and Dizzy Gillespie (July 8) and Fats Domino (July 9).

In line with their strong "regional" identity, the Montmartrians have again organized the Festival de La Butte, which takes place along the steep hill's winding streets, the Place du Tertre, the Eglise Saint Pierre and the Square Willette. The festival is one of the few to include dance, with performances by the Icosedre Marlene Breuker company (June 25, 26, 27), and a musical premiere with 180 participants, appropriately baptized "La Butte Enchantée" (June 21 and 28). Program information is available at 42 62 46 22. Rarely visited during the year,

Saint Denis stages an impressive summer festival around its one landmark, the great 12th-century gothic cathedral and necropolis of the kings and queens of France. On June 20 and 21, Liszt's Faust Symphony is interpreted by the Orchestre National de France in the basilica. Jesse Norman gives her only recital in France of the year on June 23. Philippe Herreweghe will direct Bach's Cantatas on June 24, and the Choeurs of the Opera will sing themes from Nabucco. Boris Godunov, Turandot and Moïse in Égypte (July 3). Program information is available at 42 43 06 61.

Traveling into the future, the Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie at La Villette has lined up a full summer season, notably with an exhibit from the San Francisco Exploratorium, "La Lumière Démystifiée." Through more than 70 games, the viewer explores the nature of light, optical illusions, waves, perception and color. Under the silver dome of the Géode, the origins of the universe, the Grand Canyon and other natural phenomena are explored on the panoramic screen, while the planetarium has created a spectacle traveling five billion years into the past and future, "Les Enfants du Soleil."

The Grande Halle at La Villette will resound with the rhythm of the Benin Jazz National and several other African dance and music groups (June 26, 27).

If festivals seem incomplete without fireworks, there are several occasions to enjoy a sky festival



Drawings by Huguette Brunet

before the national Bastille Day celebrations on July 14. On June 19, the Festival de L'Eau et de la Lumière marks the 50th anniversary of the 1937 International Fair with a Charles Trenet concert at the Trocadéro at 9:30 P.M. followed by fireworks and an aquatic festival over the Seine at 11 P.M.

Montmartre celebrates Saint John's day on June 24 with fireworks from the hill, while further

out of the city, at the Palace of Versailles, "The Triumph of Neptune" (July 18 and 25, Aug. 8 and 15, Sept. 19) weaves history, music, fountains and fireworks into a festive extravaganza, a finale fit enough for the Sun King himself.

CYNTHIA GUTTMAN is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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## Expatriate Jazzmen's Love Affair With a City of Disorder

By Mike Zwerin

THE French have a secret love affair with disorder. "What a mess!" they exclaim with joy when the system breaks down. This appeals to the individualism organic to the form of musical improvisation called jazz. French residence, a Dutch agent, a Swedish woman and German tours — it's tailor-made for the type of person who does not like to be tied down.

Some jazzmen prefer bases in the Netherlands or Scandinavia where the climate may be bad, but everybody speaks English and ev-

erything works. Lovers of disorder prefer Paris.

Ignored or condescended to at home, such masters of yore as Sidney Bechet, Coleman Hawkins, Benny Carter, Lester Young and Bud Powell were treated like artists when they moved to Paris, and their color was no handicap. It has become a tradition, a growth phase of a jazzman's career. Dexter Gordon immortalized the tradition playing Dale Turner in Bertrand Tavernier's film "Round Midnight."

The late Kenny Clarke, the father of bebop drumming, was so busy in New York in the 1950s that he never saw the sun or a tree and he was always tired. When he

kept his door locked while Miles Davis knocked asking him to take a job, he thought there must be something wrong if you have to hide from a guy you respect offering you work. French bandleader Jacques Hélan sent him a first-class ticket on the Liberté and Clarke sailed across the Atlantic with everything he could carry. In Paris he found, "People respect who you are more than what you own. He bought a house in the suburb of Montreuil and thought: 'I guess this is home.'"

The "free jazz" of the 1960s was first acclaimed in France. During the early days in the life of the avant-garde Art Ensemble of Chicago, Malachi Favors had to play

cocktail music in a Holiday Inn. Roscoe Mitchell worked in a factory. Lester Bowie toured with rhythm and blues singer Jackie Wilson. The Ensemble, which a critic called "one of the most powerful, dynamic and unique groups of the new music [and the old music, too]," moved to Paris in 1969, taking the plunge to sink or swim together, once and for all.

They stayed afloat and returned home seaworthy 10 years later. (The Art Ensemble will be touring France from June 24 through July 6.) Bowie calls Paris "our second home."

In the late 1970s, Lavelle McKinnie Duggan ("just call me Lavelle"), a conservatory gradu-

ate, was a stand-up singer in Las Vegas lounges. Bored, frustrated not being able to play piano, Lavelle accepted an offer from the Sheraton Hotel chain to tour their European piano bars. Writeups were ecstatic in Paris, the first stop. Management asked the home office for permission to hold her over. She remained there three years.

To borrow a word from the writer Boris Vian, "jazzistique" life in Paris has evolved. Relations between the French and American jazz communities are not so communal. They rarely play together, rarely come to hear each other.

Though the French learned to play from top Americans in close

proximity, they have by now been "taught." Americans have become competition, and clubs are criticized for hiring too many of them.

With the increased ease of trans-Atlantic flight and the weak dollar, the bigger American names can now afford to live at home and work in Europe — making as many as six round trips a year.

Familiarity breeds, if not contempt, familiarity, and Americans who live in Paris are considered less authentic after a few years — they are rarely hired to play the summer international festivals — thus fighting competition from two sides.

On a year-round Continental scale, the situation is looking up. The European establishment subsidizes jazz concerts — in recent years notably the Italian Communist Party. Like opera, jazz is not expected to be self-supporting. The subsidies are often municipal and, being close to the scene, places expatriates in a good competitive position.

American record companies do not consider unknown jazz musicians to be a salable product, no matter how well they play. Scattered around Western Europe are many small record companies owned by people satisfied with modest profits who are pleased to help jazz.

Emigration ebbed somewhat in the 1980s but musicians predict a new wave from New York, where rising costs have forced jazz clubs to bet increasingly on sure things. It is more and more difficult to build a reputation there. But it takes a lively intellect, good will and a sense of adventure to flourish in an expatriate situation.

Although Steve Wilson had worked for several years with his father — the late pianist Teddy Wilson — he was driving a Yellow cab in New York because he could no longer support himself playing drums. Four months ago, he fell asleep at the wheel on the Long Island expressway and broke an arm. He came to recuperate at the home of his mother, an American Parisian, intending to go back as soon as the cast was removed. However, he decided to keep his distance.

"New Yorkers are hyper tense, gruff," he said. "You can really tell what people are like when you drive a cab. Paris is more cosmopolitan than New York in general. There are more clubs in Paris and there's a lot going on in the suburbs now. The reputation of New York as the jazz capital is rapidly diminishing. People who still think of New York as having that charisma are not well informed. The charisma has moved to Paris."

MIKE ZWERIN writes regularly about jazz for the International Herald Tribune.

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## TRAVEL/PARIS/SPECIAL REPORT

## The Hazards and Advantages of an August Vacation

By Edward Behr

IN the heady days of May 1958, when General De Gaulle was doing his best to ignore the French Army and Algerian "colons" plotting to bring him back to power (while at the same time encouraging them to go ahead in every conceivable way) a distinguished Fleet Street columnist-Labor politician arrived in Paris to report on the expected coup.

He wrote a sensational piece for a tabloid Sunday paper about Parisians fleeing the capital in panic, bumper to bumper, with mattresses on their car roofs. He was immediately declared persona non grata and expelled.

There may have been some element of Freudian truth in his description of a city supposedly in panic. A French psychiatrist once theorized to me that this weekend exodus mirrored the unconscious desire, on the part of his compatriots, to relive both the shame of the June 1940 "exodus" before the advancing Panzer divisions and the heady dash back to Paris in the style of the much-admired "Deuxième Division" of the World War II hero General Leclerc.

What the columnist had actu-

ally witnessed, of course, was the routine weekend departure of Parisians to the country. And it is still one of the hazards of unsuspecting tourists, for in summer the French bow to no nation, except perhaps the Japanese, in their letting-like capacity to be at the same place at the same time. This means appalling congestion on the "Sun Freeway," that expensive 600-mile (970-kilometer) gateway to the Riviera, and almost everywhere else.

The corollary of this basic truth is that the best place to be in, in France, during August at least, is Paris: no traffic jams, no parking violations, no stress of any kind—just the sheer bliss of being in one of the world's most pleasant, beautiful cities. On the dark side, however, no top restaurants, precious few theaters or even laundries remain open. All guidebooks carry lists of places that ARE functioning, however, and the pluses far outweigh the minuses.

If, however, an August vacation in France is unavoidable, avoid all the better-known spots. St. Tropez is hell (unless you can afford a walled country-house with private park, heliport and swimming pool—about \$30,000 per month).



S. P. P.

The rest of the French Riviera fares little better. Tempers are frayed, crime and sexually transmitted diseases soar. And don't be surprised if the smart spots, like Pampelonne's "Club 55," seem to be patronized solely by raddled real estate agents and the French equivalent of Seventh Avenue wholesalers.

The beautiful people know better than to set foot in a public place anywhere near the Riviera in August. So try June, early July, September, October even. Remember, in the Var department, the weather is fabulous in autumn, often right up to the onset of November. On Jan. 1 this year, I bathed in the Mediterranean

near St. Tropez and have a picture to prove it.

The other hazard in summer is language. Judging from car numberplates, it's a wonder that any Belgians, Dutch or Germans are left in their own countries during August. Most of them seem to be in France, and while English can become the lingua franca between you and them, don't be surprised if Frenchmen, especially those in authority, make things difficult for unfortunate visitors who have failed to master their language, as the following story shows.

A few Augusts ago, the newspaper *Nice-Matin* ran a front-page story about a spectacular gendarmerie coup. Members of this elite corps, it said, had arrested two British heroin smugglers. No conditions, it's or butts. The two criminals had been taken to Marseille for questioning. A cryptic news item, a few days later, stated that the two "suspects" had been released. It took some time, and a little digging, to get to the real facts behind the story.

What had happened was that a French gendarmerie patrol had come across a young British couple in their parked caravan, and their attention had been drawn to some potted plants visible in the window, which closely resembled

marijuana. They decided there and then to raid the van. Taking the place apart, in the presence of the frightened, baffled, vacationing couple, they came across a sack of white powder. "Ah ha," said their leader, "drogue."

"Oui," said the Englishman, "dog."

The semantic confusion was overlooked, and the couple was bundled into the gendarmerie vehicle and spent several days in the Marseille police cells while the heroin was analysed by the police lab. It was, of course, dog repellent that careful householders scatter around their doorways to prevent incontinent animals from peeing on their doorstep.

Remembering the famous Marie Besnard case, when an old lady was unjustly accused of poisoning her relatives with cyanide, largely on the basis of French police pathologists' reports, the English couple was lucky (a week) proved negative. But it proves you need a good dictionary, if not a good lawyer, as well as dog repellent, to feel secure in France during August. Bonnes vacances quand même!

EDWARD BEHR is European cultural editor of *Newsweek*.

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## Dining Outdoors: From Quiet Courtyards to Rooftop Terraces

By Mary Mills

PICTURE a sun-filled courtyard, framed by flowers and filled with elegantly set tables just 20 feet from the bustle of the Champs-Élysées. Or imagine a rooftop terrace under a star-filled Paris sky—the perfect setting for a relaxed, romantic dinner.

In a city renowned for its lively sidewalk cafés, quiet outdoor dining spots away from the pollution and traffic noise are not so easy to find.

Another problem to reckon with is the contrariness of the weather. Based on statistics over the past century, your chance of being rained out hovers around 44 percent, or an average of 164 days of the year.

Take the risk. Though none of the restaurants listed below is in the three-star class, all get top marks for ambience and you'll dine very well.

For the most part, the best outdoor dining opportunities lie at opposite ends of the city—in the Bois de Boulogne and the placid Ile de la Jatte to the west and the Bois de Vincennes on the eastern edge. Here, one has the feeling of being in the heart of the countryside, removed from the frenetic city five minutes away.

But it is not necessary to leave the city to escape it.

Copenhagen, in the Midson du Danemark, only a few yards from the Arc de Triomphe, offers a haven for weary travelers and overworked Parisians. About two dozen tables with cheerful yellow umbrellas occupy the pleasant courtyard.

For background music there is only the twittering of curious sparrows.

A wide range of Scandinavian specialties includes reindeer steak and salmon prepared in a variety of ways. The 369-franc menu for two persons features four courses including dessert.

Not far away, in the Plaza Athénée Hotel on the Avenue Montaigne, Régence holds court in a more elegant way. The courtyard of the ivy-covered Belle Époque building is suitable as a movie set, with red awnings and boxes of red geraniums in every window and flowered tablecloths, red cushions and umbrellas at the tables, and twin reflecting pools at one end.

The menu is a mélange of traditional and innovative cuisine, as well as Porterhouse and T-bone steaks. Specialties worth noting are the lobster soufflé and the duck fillets with exotic fruits.

For serene dining in the city, the courtyard settings for Régence and the Ritz-Espadon on the Place Vendôme are unequaled.

For a view, seek out Morot-

Gaudry on the eighth floor of a nondescript, vaguely Art Deco-style building just off the Avenue LaMotte-Piquet. The view of the Eiffel Tower and environs is not restricted to the small terrace, however, since the octagonal-shaped dining room is bordered by sliding picture windows.

The cuisine is traditional with some unusual seafood offerings—a warm salad of red mullet filets

asparagus spears, *loite* (or burbot) with herbs, calf's liver and a warm salad with veal sweetbreads.

In the Parc Floral of the sprawling Bois de Vincennes at Paris's southeastern edge, La Chénade du Roy has a vast terrace in front of a Scandinavian-modern building with about 60 tables on two levels and a panoramic view of the gardens, lake and fountains.

There are two simple four-

Maillot but a world away from it. Shared by Neuilly and Levallois-Perret, the island is known mainly as a quasi-industrial area filled with warehouses, garages and ateliers. But it has a peaceful, refined side, too, and it is one of the few areas close to Paris with restaurants along the Seine.

Les Pieds dans l'Eau, for example, commands a river view from a two-tiered terrace surrounded by trees and flowers. The menu is uncomplicated but offers ample choices.

On the other side of the island, Le Petit Poucet has the feel of a café in the provinces. Its extensive terrace rimmed by flower boxes under a striped awning looks on several barges used as houseboats on this narrow bend of the Seine.

The menu features the usual brasserie fare with the addition of couscous and a few Italian dishes.

Nearby, in a large courtyard sheltered by chestnut trees, La Tonnelle Saintongaise specializes in the regional fare of the Saintonge, north of Bordeaux, where seafood is king but foie gras country is not far away. Among the offerings are *cognac* (snails) with garlic and bacon bits, *magret de canard fumé*, salmon steak with spinach, ray with capers in cheese

sauce and filet of barbeque with leeks and champagne sauce.

The house specialty, la Chénade Saintongaise—is a fish and mussel stew—is served only on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Reservations are required at most of the restaurants listed and are necessary in order to request a table on the terrace or courtyard. Unless otherwise specified, major credit cards are accepted. Prices, per person, do not include wine and service.

COPENHAGUE, 142 Ave. Champs Elysées 75008, (43 59 20 41). Open every day for lunch and dinner. Menu 369 francs (for two persons); à la carte, about 250 francs.

LE TOIT DE PASSY, 94 Ave. Paul-Doumer 75016, (45 24 55 37). Closed Saturday at lunch, all day Sunday and for a two-week period at year-end. Lunch menu 235 francs; dinner menu 315 francs; à la carte, about 350 francs.

LA GRANDE CASCADE, Allée de Longchamp in the Bois de Boulogne, 75016, (45 27 33 51). Open every day for lunch and dinner except from Dec. 20 to Jan. 20. Lunch menu 240 francs; à la carte, about 400 francs.

RÉGENCE, Plaza Athénée Hotel, 25 Ave. Montaigne, (47 23 78 33). Open every day for lunch and

dinner. A la carte, about 450 francs.

MOROT-GAUDRY, 6 Rue de la Cavalerie 75013, (45 67 06 85). Closed Saturday and Sunday. A la carte, about 300 francs; 280-franc menu.

AQUITAINE, 54 Rue Dantzig 75013, (48 28 67 38). Closed Sunday and Monday. A la carte, about 300 francs.

LA CHESNAIE DU ROY, Route de la Pyramide in the Bois de Vincennes, 75012, (43 74 67 50). Open every day for lunch only. Menu of 160 francs or 200 francs. No credit cards.

LES PIEDS DANS L'EAU, 39 Blvd. du Parc, Neuilly-sur-Seine, (47 47 64 07). Closed Sunday and Monday. A la carte, about 240 francs.

LE PETIT POUCE, 1 Blvd. Levallois, Levallois-Perret, (47 38 61 83). Open every day except the first two weeks of January. A la carte, about 175 francs. Carte Blanche.

LA TONNELLE SAINTONGAISE, 32 Blvd. Vital Bouhot, Neuilly-sur-Seine, (46 24 43 15). Closed Saturday and Sunday, also Aug. 8-30 and Christmas week. A la carte, about 175 francs. No credit cards accepted until September.

MARY MILLS is an editor on the staff of the IHT.



and langoustines, turbot in olive oil and a fish mousseline stuffed with oysters and topped with a rich lobster sauce.

Across the Seine, in the 16th arrondissement, Le Toit de Passy, with its sliding glass roof and floor-to-ceiling windows that open onto a terrace, has created the effect of an open-air dining room, inside and out, enhanced by a profusion of plants and huge floral bouquets.

The seven-course menu at 315 francs per person is portioned so that you don't walk out feeling stuffed, and it is paced to allow for breathing room and time to take in the view toward the river and the Eiffel Tower.

A typical menu begins with a mixed salad of fish in a creamy caviar sauce, progresses to the shellfish consommé, sautéed filet of red mullet, a Gamay-flavored sorbet, duck in ginger sauce served with fresh spinach and pears, cheese tray and a choice of seven desserts. Each is an elaborate concoction that must be ordered before the meal.

The one catch is that everyone at the table must choose to order the menu, a practice the restaurant insists on in order to avoid confusion in the service.

The terrace at Aquitaine, lodged in a small two-story building on the Rue Dantzig, is an unexpected delight though the view is not noteworthy.

Seafood and fish are the specialties of the house, which features the cuisine of Landes and the Gulf of Gascony. Among the offerings is an assortment of fish in a white butter sauce, a *marmite de pêcheur* (fish stew), as well as salmon with

course menus at 150 francs and 200 francs, including a half-bottle of wine per person.

The restaurant is open only during park hours, for lunch. It is advisable to make reservations on weekends, when Parisians flock to the parks.

Rain or shine, the Bois de Boulogne is likely to be crowded. But its half-dozen restaurants provide outdoor dining experiences at all levels of the culinary scale.

At the height is the Pré Catelan in a grand old manor house, set in a heavily wooded area surrounded by gardens.

Less formal and costly but still elegant, La Grande Cascade occupies a setting worthy of a Proust novel. Indeed, the Belle Époque-style chalet, flanked by tall trees and overlooking flower beds, was built as a hunting lodge for Napoleon III. To one side is a waterfall. The total effect is soothing and relaxed.

The cuisine is classic with regional specialties, such as roast langoustines Provençal style. The desserts are memorable—including a large plate of fresh fruits with Grand Marnier sorbet and an airy creation called *dentelle aux framboises* with wild strawberries and thick whipped cream layered between jelly cookies.

Le Chalet des Bess, near the Avenue St. Cloud, has a more casual air with a 161-franc menu or à la carte selection. A ferry takes you across the lake from the park road. Have an aperitif at the tables on the lake, then dine in the quiet garden behind the restaurant.

Between Courbevoie and Neuilly-sur-Seine lies the Ile de la Jatte, a 10-minute drive from Porte

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lately, he still reverts to heroin.

and expanded

commonly over the next decade.

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Communist countries, grouped

together in the Association

Southeast Asian Nations.



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Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Am. Int'l	100.00	99.75	99.75	+ 1/2	Oct. 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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Prices Nearly Unchanged

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were almost unchanged Wednesday in moderately active trading after reaching records the previous day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 15.81 to a record 2,407.35 Tuesday, was unchanged.

Declining issues led gainers, 776 to 774. Volume was about 184.37 million, up from 158.42 million shares traded Tuesday.

Prices rose in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The market came under some pressure in morning profit-taking but erased most of its losses by midday. Traders said selling pressure was minor considering that the market was at record levels.

"We're seeing very typical action for the day after the market reaches a new all-time high," said Al Goldman, market strategist at A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri. He said the market had enough positive momentum to carry it higher for two to four weeks.

Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp., said the market's climb is the "flip side of the coin" that sent stock prices lower in April and May. In early spring, investors were afraid of a dollar slide, of rising interest rates and of an overall resurgence of inflation. Mr. Gordon noted that since those fears have subsided, the market has advanced.

Analysts said another factor fueling the market's drive higher is that many money managers feel the need to invest, so as not to risk missing a rally. With the market advancing, it is "embarrassing" for portfolio managers to tell clients at the end of the quarter they have not bought stocks, Mr. Goldman said.

## British North Sea Production Steady at 2.5 Million Barrels

LONDON — Crude oil production in the British sector of the North Sea averaged 2.52 million barrels a day in May, compared with 2.54 million in April, according to preliminary estimates released Wednesday by the stockbroker James Capel & Co.

It calculated Norwegian output at 1.05 million barrels a day, down from 1.07 million the previous month. Danish production rose above the 100,000 barrel-a-day mark for the first time, averaging 100,900 after \$5.450 in April, Capel reported.

12 Month High	Low	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High Low	Chg. Quot. Chg.
120.00	119.00	1.50	120.00	+0.25
110.00	109.00	1.50	110.00	+0.25
100.00	99.00	1.50	100.00	+0.25
90.00	89.00	1.50	90.00	+0.25
80.00	79.00	1.50	80.00	+0.25
70.00	69.00	1.50	70.00	+0.25
60.00	59.00	1.50	60.00	+0.25
50.00	49.00	1.50	50.00	+0.25
40.00	39.00	1.50	40.00	+0.25
30.00	29.00	1.50	30.00	+0.25
20.00	19.00	1.50	20.00	+0.25
10.00	9.00	1.50	10.00	+0.25
0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	+0.25

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### NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW

## EVERMAN'S GOLD

The Australian Nugget is the new way to invest in man's oldest and surest store of financial wealth.

Four uniquely different, 0.9999 fine gold bullion coins, minted and guaranteed by the Government of Australia.

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### THE AUSTRALIAN NUGGET

12 Month High	Low	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High Low	Chg. Quot. Chg.
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## JWT Rejects WPP Bid as Inadequate

## ***Lufthansa and UTA Sign Orders for Airbus A-340s***

## Soviet Makes Sales Pitch for Satellite Launch

ited the United States. "There will be no transfer of technology," Mr. Firsink said that Glavkosmos was prepared to permit shipment of a Western satellite to Bakonur in a sealed container and that company representatives would be allowed to escort foreign equipment and control access to it while it was in the Soviet Union.

Peter B. Teets, president of Martin Marietta Corp.'s space division said, "Legitimate questions must be raised, because the Soviets, for example, will have to know what is in the satellite, to determine if it is safe for launching."

Mr. Teets conceded that the Soviet prices could hurt Martin Marietta's profits on launch services.

A French executive of Ariane-space said, "We agree with the Americans. The Soviet prices could hurt all of us."

**Thomson Buying Publisher**

## Maxwell to Pursue Harcourt With New Cash

Kluwer produces tax, legal, scientific, technological and educational publications, operating in areas similar to Mr. Maxwell's Pergamon Press.

The Dutch company also in-cludes book shops and market research units. In 1986 it earned 46.4 million guilders (\$22.5 million) on sales of 965.8 million guilders. It paid a dividend of 8 guilders a share or one new share for every 30 existing shares.

Mr. Maxwell's bid for Harcourt Brace, the biggest ever in the book world, was withdrawn after Harcourt began a \$3 billion recapitalization plan on May 26 that would make the company worth more.

The British publisher has filed suit to void the recapitalization.

## Allegis Employees Group to Make Counterbid for United

The proposal also calls for the selling of all nonairline assets of United and distributing the proceeds to existing shareholders.

The group said no amounts could be distributed other than the assets sales, so that United Airlines, the remaining portion, would incur no additional debt.

It said the debt service for the purchase of the \$282 million a year, which would be paid in contributions based on all members' wages and which would be about 12 percent of total compensation.

"We feel that our plan is the most realistic offered to date to save United," Mr. Palmer said. "We plan to present our plan officially to Allegris soon."

(UPI, Reuters)

## British Gas PLC's Net Profit Climbed 12% in 1986-87

With deep  
we announce  
our dear  
and member

**Baron Eric von Gold**  
on June 1

**Park Bridge Ego**  
70 Pine Street

## ROUTES:

### *U.S. Rejects Plan*

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 17th June 1987

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Steady in European Trading

**LONDON** — The dollar closed little changed Wednesday in European trading, and dealers predicted that it would hold in its trading range of 1.82 to 1.84 Deutsche marks this week in the absence of new factors.

A recent series of positive U.S. economic indicators made for some bullishness, dealers said, including trade figures released last week and reports Wednesday on the first-quarter gross national product and factory use.

But most dealers were still skeptical that U.S. authorities would allow the dollar to rise significantly. In London, the dollar ended at 1.8255 DM, down from 1.8260 at Tuesday's close, and at 144.65 Japanese yen, up from 144.25.

The British pound closed at \$1.6340, a fraction below Tuesday's close of \$1.6357.

The dollar traded between a quoted high of 1.8330 DM and a low of 1.8205 in Europe, dealers said.

**London Dollar Rates**

Currency	Unit	Rate
Deutsche mark	100	1.8255
French franc	100	1.4850
Japanese yen	100	144.65
Swiss franc	100	1.5170
British pound	100	1.6340

The U.S. government reported that the U.S. gross national product grew at a 4.8 percent annual rate in the first three months of 1987, substantially higher than the earlier estimate of 4.4 percent.

Dealers said that trading activity in currency markets was average, with a holiday in West Germany taking some momentum out of the market.

Most said that the dollar's soft performance for the day probably was no more than a temporary correction in an upward trend, with levels of 1.84 DM and 145 yen within reach next week.

Dealers said there was some wariness of central bank interven-

tion to curb the U.S. dollar if it scaled new heights. Faced with continued large trade and fiscal deficits, Washington probably would not tolerate a further rise in the dollar, they said.

The pound ended slightly weaker, dropping one-tenth of a percentage point on its trade-weighted index of 18 currencies to close at 73 percent of its 1975 value.

Dealers said that the pound was back to its old pattern of shadowing the dollar. Fears of sterling falling by the Bank of England to prevent the British currency from rising above 3 DM kept many participants away, dealers said.

News of reductions in mortgage rates by two British savings institutions had no impact on the pound, dealers said.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Paris at 6.1115 French francs, up from 6.0825 Tuesday. It closed in Zurich at 1.5170 Swiss francs, up from 1.5148.

## Chicago Board To Start Trading On Sunday Night

**CHICAGO** — The Chicago Board of Trade, which began night futures trading in April, now plans a Sunday session to attract more Japanese business.

Directors voted Tuesday to open trading for certain financial futures and options from 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. on Sundays beginning Sept. 13.

Those hours coincide with the start of the Monday business day in Japan and East Asia and are the busiest trading period of the week there, said Karsten Mahlmann, the chairman.

Night sessions are held Monday through Thursday for U.S. Treasury bond and note futures and options on those futures contracts. The Sunday session will trade the same contracts.

Since they began April 30, the weekday night sessions have traded 359,249 contracts, with a total face value of \$36 billion.

## EDDIE: Profit Slump, Lawsuits and Family Feud Plague Electronics Empire

(Continued from first finance page)

began with his separation from his wife in the early 1980s.

The family has been unable to escape publicity in recent weeks. Mr. Antar's bid to the Belzbergs has prompted a second, higher bid, putting the company in play just as it is at its most vulnerable.

Like other companies in the industry, Crazy Eddie's earnings started to fall in late 1986. In the first quarter of 1987, profits plunged 90 percent, the worst showing in its history.

Lawsuits filed against Mr. Antar in the last six months include claims brought by more than a dozen shareholders. Some of them contend that he sold a hefty block of stock in November, knowing that Crazy Eddie would report disastrous earnings a few months later.

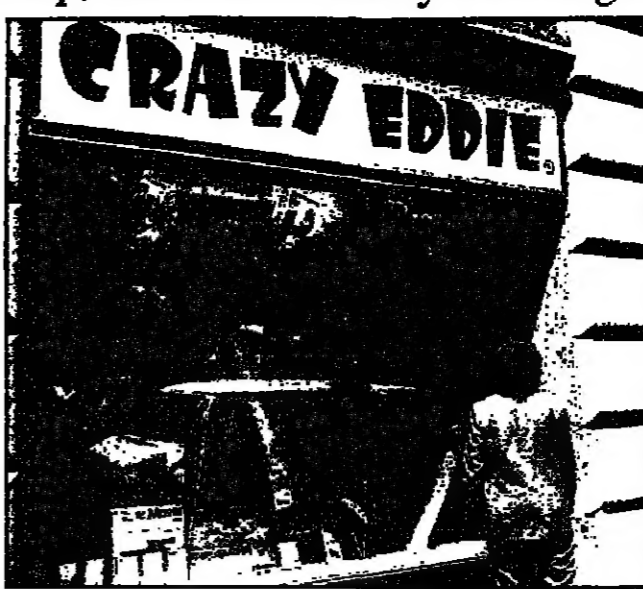
The suits, filed in Delaware state court and U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, allege that Mr. Antar violated his fiduciary duties to the company by trading his stock before company earnings were released. They say that Mr. Antar and the company depicted Crazy Eddie as considerably healthier than it was, resulting in shareholder losses. That charge has been denied in papers filed by lawyers for the company and Mr. Antar.

Some shareholders have sought in court to block Mr. Antar from taking the company private. Lawyers for Mr. Antar said he would not be available for comment.

His former wife, Deborah Antar, is also seeking to reopen their 1985 divorce settlement, claiming she was defrauded in the original divorce. According to her attorney, she was not told that her husband had an annual income exceeding \$10 million when she agreed to receive alimony of \$35,000 a year plus \$2,000 a week in child care for their five daughters.

At the same time, a family battle has ripped apart the company's top management. "The family is in tremendous turmoil and it has clearly spilled over into the business," said one family member.

According to a man close to the family, Mr. Antar's father, Sam, and brother Alan were fired last month without his approval. The source said that Mr. Antar had been pressuring his father and brother to persuade Deborah Antar to drop her lawsuit, and they refused.



A Crazy Eddie electronics outlet in Manhattan.

Mr. Antar's brother Mitchell, who was a member of the office of the president, resigned two weeks ago, reportedly in sympathy with his father and brother.

According to company officials and friends of the family, the elder Mr. Antar is fond of his daughter-in-law and the couple's daughters, who range in age from 8 to 14.

Mrs. Antar filed her lawsuit just after her husband emerged from his five-month seclusion to try to regain control of his company. In a joint bid with the First City Capital Corp., a company controlled by the Belzberg family, he offered to take Crazy Eddie private at \$7 a share, or \$189 million. The bidders said they already owned 14 percent of the company, with Eddie Antar controlling 11 percent and the Belzbergs the rest.

It was unclear when Crazy Eddie announced the tender offer whether Mr. Antar really intended to buy the company, or just put it in play, according to analysts.

That bid was followed by an offer by a Houston-based company, Entertainment Marketing Inc., for \$8 a share, or \$240 million. Analysts said they wondered whether Mr. Antar was behind that bid, too. "I don't know if it is a bona fide offer," Mr. Rotter said.

The Antar-Belzberg bid was a surprise to Wall Street, coming five months after Mr. Antar's disappearance.

The company said that he left for "personal reasons," but refused to elaborate. Widespread rumors that he was seriously ill circulated on Wall Street. "I heard everything from AIDS to cancer, but I have heard directly from the family that none of the rumors are true," one business associate said.

Friends and colleagues say that at the time, Mr. Antar had shed a significant amount of weight and lost his voice, but has since regained both and does not appear to be ill.

Eddie Antar is an intensely private man who rarely allows himself to be photographed or interviewed. "Everybody knows him, but nobody really knows him," said one close friend.

Described as "super superstitious," by one friend, he reportedly wore the same black sweater for two years because he thought it brought him good luck. He now is often seen in a black warm-up suit.

Mr. Antar was born in 1947, the grandson of immigrants who came from Aleppo, Syria, in the early 1920s. His father, Sam, owned a successful, nationwide window-dressing business.

They lived in the closely knit Syrian Jewish community of Flatbush in Brooklyn. Eddie dropped out of high school, apparently because "he was bored," according to one person who knew him then.

## London Prepares for Trading in Japanese Bond Futures

**LONDON** — With a mixture of excitement and caution, London's futures brokers are bracing themselves for the arrival next month of trading in Japanese Treasury bonds, considered by some to have overtaken U.S. Treasury bonds as the most important financial instrument in the world.

After intensive negotiations between executives of the London International Financial Futures Exchange, or LIFFE, and Japan's financial authorities, a pit for trading in Japanese Treasury bonds is scheduled to open in London on July 13. The London contract will be closely based on its Tokyo equivalent.

Many of London's futures brokers say the new contract's turnover could outstrip that of U.S. Treasury bonds, which on a busy day reaches 8,000 lots worth a nominal \$100 million each.

Several brokers said they thought the new instrument could achieve 10 percent of the volume in Tokyo. London's market in cash

yen bonds is thought to be a tenth of Tokyo's volume.

But most agreed that it was up to Japanese participants, both securities houses and investors, to insure a good start in London.

Japanese securities houses, whose parent companies only last

year began trading in yen bond futures, said, "Interest in yen bond futures has been very strong. It might take a little while for interest to be transformed into activity, but after that activity could increase sharply."

A broker at another Japanese securities firm, who declined to be

**'We've been seeking to promote this contract. Our big Japanese clients are all interested.'**

— Ahmed Mounimeh, Merrill Lynch broker

month received permission from the government to trade futures abroad, seem eager to promote the contract.

In the next few days New Japan Securities Co. will begin sessions on the contract in London, Paris and Geneva. One of the immediate aims is to attract the London offices of Japanese investors, such as agricultural and savings banks.

Colman Candy, a broker at identified, said, "At first the main players will be Japanese financial institutions trading on their own account, and Japanese securities houses trading on their own account."

Ahmed Mounimeh, a broker with Merrill Lynch in London, said, "We've been seeking to promote this contract. Our big Japanese clients are all interested."

Like many brokers, Mr. Moun-

imeh saw the new instrument as a way of hedging risk for holders of the growing number of European bonds issued in Britain.

David Courtney, an analyst at Exco Futures, said the yen bond futures could be fairly active as a hedge against European bond, yen swap or cash yen bond holdings, and also as a trading instrument.

Like several other brokers, Mr. Courtney said the relatively large minimum movement of 10,000 yen would deter the local traders who can bring vital liquidity to a trading pit. "They are going to have to be exceptionally brave," he said.

LIFFE's announcement Tuesday that in cooperation with Tokyo's exchange it would impose price limits on the new futures, was seen as having advantages and disadvantages.

"It may be prudent, considering the size of the contract, but limits can start to restrict trading activity if prices move to the limit often," said John Tompkins, a futures broker at Merrill Lynch.

## Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 2 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 2 P.M. CHG.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 2 P.M. CHG.

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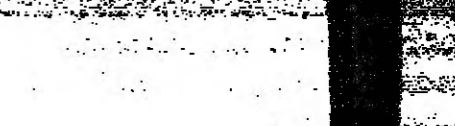
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## SPORTS

## A Promising Prospect Tries Again to Face the Madding Crowd

By Jerry Crowe  
Los Angeles Times Service

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — If Jim Eisenreich's life were simple, he wouldn't have been playing minor-league baseball here.

He'd probably have been with the Minnesota Twins, whose former owner, Calvin Griffith, once called him the best player the organization ever developed. Griffith said Eisenreich was "doomed to become an all-star center fielder."

Eisenreich is headed back to the major leagues, but unless he stays around a lot longer than he did in three previous visits, the only thing he is doomed to be is a curiosity. He already is one: The phenom who was given to attacks of shortness of breath and involuntary neck and facial tics, the phenom who couldn't handle the stress of playing in the major leagues.

That's the picture painted by the Twins, who all but labeled him a nervous wreck, unable to play the game at which he excelled because of stage fright so acute that he came unglued in front of large crowds.

Eisenreich, 28, has a different view. He believes he suffers from Tourette's syndrome, a rare neurological disorder whose symptoms include uncontrollable body movements or vocalizations.

But even the doctor who first suggested that Eisenreich might have Tourette's (Eisenreich has taken the suggestion as a definitive answer) isn't sure. "There's no definitive test," said Dr. Faruk Abuzahab, a clinical professor at the University of Minnesota.

So there are only theories on what led to such a promising talent to flounder.

That baseball doesn't know what to make of Eisenreich's behavior was evident last fall when the Twins, who in 1984 had placed him on the voluntary retired list, put him on waivers — for \$1 — and only one team picked him up.

But it is also evidence of his tremendous potential that the Kansas City Royals took

a chance. They signed him to a one-year minor-league contract and told him to relax, enjoy himself and show that he was a major-league prospect.

Eisenreich has made the Double-A Southern League a personal showcase, leading it (exclusively as a designated hitter) with a .382 batting average in 70 games with the Memphis Chicks. He has hit 11 home runs, driven in 57 runs and scored 60; 57 of his 103 hits have been for extra bases.

The call came on Tuesday: Eisenreich was to join the Royals for Wednesday night's game against Oakland in Kansas City. So he's back. The question is for how long.

Eisenreich has had facial tics and muscle twinges since he was a kid in St. Cloud, Minnesota. He sat in the back at church so the noises he made wouldn't bother anybody. Little League opponents teased him incessantly.

But the public didn't become aware of his problem until April 1982. He came north from spring training that year as the Twins' starting center fielder, having made the considerable jump from Class A. He started well, batting over .300 the first month, but the erratic contractions of his neck and arm muscles progressively worsened.

One day he couldn't stand still in the outfield. In the sixth inning of a game against Milwaukee, he was jerking and shaking, and his breathing was labored. He called time and ran into the dugout, removing himself from the game. Three more times, he took himself out of games. On the road, fans in the outfield bleachers stared at him with unrelenting verbal abuse.

What was the problem? "It gets to a point where I hyperventilate too much," he said. "It just feels like if a ball comes out, I don't want to go to get to it, so I just decided I want to screw that part of it up. I don't want to screw that part of it up."

His problems deepened. Dr. Leonard Michienzi, the team physician, started Eisenreich on Inderal, which blocks the ef-

fects of adrenaline (it is used by novice parachutists to decrease nervousness).

Eisenreich said the drug made him "go crazy." Before a game in Milwaukee, he pulled himself from the lineup and, in the clubhouse, gulped air and belched repeatedly. Screaming, "I can't breathe," he tore wildly at his uniform. He was taken to a clinic, where doctors twice injected him with sedatives. "They couldn't put me under," Eisenreich said.

## The call came: He was to join the Royals for Wednesday night's game. So he's back. The question is for how long.

When the team returned to Minneapolis, Eisenreich was hospitalized for psychiatric evaluation. Of the three possible diagnoses that emerged — Tourette's, performance anxiety (stage fright) and agoraphobia (fear of open spaces) — Tourette's was quickly dismissed by Michienzi.

"I'm one of those who feels that the sufficient criteria are not there," Michienzi said. "I don't deny that it might be [Tourette's], but he doesn't satisfy my criteria." Many Tourette's patients, Michienzi said, curse at inappropriate moments. Eisenreich never uses profanity. Michienzi also believed that Eisenreich's tics and breathing attacks were unrelated.

But Abuzahab, who had written a book on Tourette's and who was brought in as a consultant, believed that Eisenreich did meet the affliction's criteria. Why had the

team's doctors ruled it out so quickly? "I don't think they knew what Tourette's is," said Abuzahab.

Convinced that his problems were not mental, Eisenreich clung to the diagnosis of Abuzahab, who recommended two drugs — Haldol and Klonopin — to help him control his condition.

But the heavy dosages made Eisenreich sluggish. He tried to return, but the problems were still there — tics, guttural sounds and purposeless movement of the arms. When the season ended, he had played in only 34 games, batting .303.

In 1983, he again emerged from spring training as the starting center fielder, but lasted only two games into the regular season. "I thought it was going to happen again," he said, "and I didn't want to go through that." The Twins tried hypnosis, therapy, psychology, hypnosis, and more hypnosis. Eisenreich came north as the starting center fielder. Manager Billy Gardner was so convinced of his talent that he said Eisenreich would mean 10 or 15 extra victories if he could play 140 games. But he was gone after 12.

The Twins, upset that he was under medication without their knowledge or consent, asked him to stop taking Haldol, or to the minors or retire. When they told him they would pay him the balance of his 1984 salary if he would agree to be put on the voluntary retired list, he agreed.

He was 25. His major league career — all 48 games of it — seemed to be over. He returned home and played amateur ball for the St. Cloud Saints (in 1985 he hit .340 and the next year .460). He lived with his parents. He fished, hunted. He worked at an archery shop. And he talked of returning to the majors.

"I was born a baseball player — a pretty good one — so I'm going to stick with baseball as long as I can," he said.

One of those he talked to was Bob Hegman, a friend and Kansas City's adminis-

trative assistant for scouting and player development. He told Hegman that after long experimentation with his medication, he had found a dosage that made him comfortable. He said he felt better and more alert than ever. He said he felt cured.

Hegman contacted various regional coaches, who attested to Eisenreich's skills and reflexes. Convinced, Hegman recommended Eisenreich to the Royals' general manager, John Schuerholz.

Eisenreich went to spring training. Schuerholz said, "and our eyes lit up. The guy can do everything. And he didn't show any abnormal reactions to any balls, either thrown or hit."

Manager Billy Gardner — who had been at Minnesota when Eisenreich played there — said Eisenreich was more outgoing and seemed more relaxed. He said he "wouldn't hesitate" to have him on his team.

There were skeptics. Michienzi, arguing that Haldol is a powerful drug and that Eisenreich's medication had been basically unsupervised, wondered who would be responsible should he be fatally injured because his reflexes were impaired. "I wouldn't let him back in baseball," he said at the time.

Last week, still unconvinced that Eisenreich has Tourette's, Michienzi said the problems begin "when he sees all those people and hears all that noise."

Schuerholz disagreed. "People get better," he said. "Our doctors have examined him and Jim's gotten better. We're fortunate that we're the team that has him while he's repaired himself."

Of course, there's a chance that he isn't better, that he'll falter again, that he'll be this generation's Jimmy Piersall, that he'll be called a psycho. Or worse.

Is it worth the risk? "I just want to play," said Eisenreich. "If there's a hint of any trouble again, I just want. That's all there is to it. But I don't think there will be."

As he spoke, he kept his arms tightly folded across his chest.



Jim Eisenreich, with the Minnesota Twins in 1984.

## Norman and Kite, Styles Polarized, Face Courage-Caution Test at Open

By Thomas Boswell  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The heroic and the realistic modes do battle constantly in sports. Those like Greg Norman who prefer bravery to strategy and risk to control seldom fully understand guys like little Tom Kite, who has family vision and Olive Oyl biopsies.

When they lose to such folks, they curse the fates and the golf course. On the other hand, the careful, consistent Kites can find it hard to sum-

mon the courage to take the chances necessary for great victories.

The recent Kemper Open was just such a confrontation, pitting Norman's pursuit of athletic possibility against Kite's attempt to keep human frailty in check.

From the moment each shot 64 in the first round, each knew whom he had to beat. Each also knew who was on native ground: Kite found the Tournament Players Club in Potomac, Maryland, "nest" (La. cetera), while Norman called it "junky" — confining and penal.

Great courses demand a blend of the heroic and the judicious. You can't win at Augusta National or Pebble Beach without attempting the spectacular; nor can you win unless you've figured out what risks are most likely to expose your flaws.

Kite figured to win at Avenel. After 63 holes, he led Norman by one shot. Then, for the second straight day, Norman went for the flag at No. 9 — and made another double bogey. That mistake forced others; gambling to catch up, he crapped out with another creek double bogey at No. 12.

Perhaps the hidden drama was that Kite and Norman seemed to sense the need to learn from each other. Of our recent strategic players, none has more trouble learning from others than Norman. He has been three-under on those holes. That's why, at ages 37 and 32, they only have one major title between them. And that is why both should be worth looking at in the

U.S. Open, which starts Thursday at The Olympic Club in San Francisco.

By the end of this season, Kite may be the No. 3 money winner in golf history. That's distorted by huge modern purses, but it's still a stunning measure of his place in his generation. Yet except for the Masters, Kite has seldom contended in majors, much less won one.

He has never been able to put the crown on his own head with the great shot at the ideal moment. But he's picked up lessons along the way. "Hubert Green and I tried to figure out how we could win the Masters despite hitting wedges into so many par-5s that the big guys reach in two," said Kite. "Hubert said, 'Sooner or later, you have to beat 'em on the hard-roads. You just have to pick your spots.'"

In the final round of the Kemper, Kite picked his spot perfectly. Leading by two shots, he decided not to play safe at the chancy, 454-yard 12th hole. "I'm basically conservative," he said. "But at times, you feel good over it and you just have to say, 'Let's go get 'em.' Kite blanketed the stick, made birdie, got excited, eagled the next hole with a 40-foot (12.19-meter) putt and walked home a seven-shot winner.

At Olympic, Norman can't repeat the mistakes he made at Avenel, where four holes have obvious wary danger. He went at them hell-bent, and was over par for the week on three-holes on those holes. Norman studies a course for birdies and eagles. He'd be wiser to analyze it for potential birdies and



Tom Kite

double bogeys. When will he stop trying for 375-yard downhill tee shots at No. 10 at the Masters? Yes, it may be the most dramatic tee shot anywhere, with that plunging dogleg and 100 yards of roll rewarding the perfect monster draw. But Norman just can't pull it off frequently enough. And he won't admit it.

If Kite can discover a dash of the heroic, it may not be too late for him to add a major title as the capstone to an almost great career.

Or if Norman can unearth a bit of tactical modesty on those few holes on any course that just don't suit him, he might yet harness his great engine of a game.

Then, golf would have a truly dominant star for what's left of the 1980s.

## Cardinals' 9-Run Sixth Routs Pirates, 11-1

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS — Jack Clark capped a nine-run sixth inning with a main-month three-run home run, sparking the St. Louis Cardinals to an 11-1 rout of Pittsburgh here Tuesday night.

Clark's homer off Dave Johnson reached the seats above the Stadium Club in the left-field upper deck. It

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

brought his runs-batted-in total to 60 for the year, tying him with Andre Dawson of Chicago for the National League lead.

The Cardinals carried a 2-1 lead into the sixth before exploding against Doug Drabek and three relievers. They sent 13 batters to the plate and pounded out nine hits, equaling their season high.

The other big blow in the inning was a bases-loaded triple by pinch hitter John Morris.

St. Louis is averaging nearly six runs a game. "This is like a high school team, scoring the way we are," said McGee. "I've never seen anything like it." Said Morris of

Clark's home run: "It was like a three-wood off the tee."

Astros 6, Pirates 1: In Houston, Glenn Davis homered and singled in another run, and Jim Deshaies struck out nine in his eight innings to lead the Astros past Cincinnati.

Brewers 7, Cubs 4: In Atlanta, Doyle Alexander surrendered his to the first three men he faced but retired 20 of his last 21 batters, finishing with a five-hitter that sent San Francisco to its fourth straight loss.

Mets 7, Expos 3: In Montreal, Kevin McReynolds drove in four runs to pace New York. Winner Terry Lash gave up seven hits over eight-plus innings. Lash (5-0) began the year in the bullpen and was starting only his third game. He did not walk a man and struck out four.

Padres 3, Dodgers 2: In San Diego, Randy Ready drew a bases-loaded walk off Alejandro Pena with two outs in the seventh, giving San Diego a fourth consecutive victory for the first time this year.

Cubs 7, Phillies 2: In Chicago, Dave Martinez's home run ignited a three-run sixth, and Leon Durham had two run-scoring doubles

to help the Cubs snap a five-game losing streak.

Yankees 6, Orioles 5: In the American League, in New York, the Yankees sent nine men to the plate in the sixth, scoring four runs to down Baltimore. Dave Winfield and Dan Pasqua tied the score, 4-4, with consecutive homers off Ken Dixon.

Mike Pagliaro and Nolan Ryan, reliever Mark Williamson with back-to-back singles. New York loaded the bases with two outs when second baseman Alan Wiggins failed to cover the bag on a grounder to shortstop. Willie Randolph followed with a two-run single.

Rangers 5, Angels 4: In Anaheim, California, Jose Guzman did not allow a hit until the eighth, and settled for a combined four-hitter that put Texas over California. With one out in the eighth, Doug DeCinces lined a double past first baseman Pete O'Brien. Jack Howell then singled on an 0-2 pitch, driving in DeCinces and ruining Guzman's bid for his first career shutout. When Dick Schofield followed with another single, Mitch Williams relieved and got out of the

inning. In the ninth, Dale Mohoric got the last three outs but gave up a two-run homer to DeCinces.

Athletics 11, Royals 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Jose Canseco hit two homers and Mike Davis and Reggie Jackson each hit two-run homers to give Oakland its seventh victory in eight games.

Indians 8, Red Sox 7: In Cleveland, Brett Butler had three hits and scored three runs as the Indians extended Boston's losing streak to four games.

Blue Jays 10, Tigers 4: In Toronto, Tony Fernandez went 4-for-4 and drove in three runs and Jesse Barfield went 4-for-3 with two RBIs to lead a 16-hit that blitzed Detroit.

Mariners 8, White Sox 6: In Seattle, Mike Kingery's two-run triple in the eighth lifted the Mariners to their third straight victory.

Twins 7, Brewers 3: In Milwaukee, Greg Gagne singled, doubled and tripled, driving in four runs and pacing Minnesota to its 10th victory in 11 games. The Twins are now 10 games over .500 for the first time since July 24, 1979. (UPI, AP)

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

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## OBSERVER

## Alms for TV Evangelism

WASHINGTON—Things are really bad in the TV fundametalist business. I didn't know how bad until the Reverend Junior Tube, the "King of Video Prayers," knocked at my front door and asked for a donation.

"Reverend, I didn't expect to see you working door-to-door for contributions."

"I'm in Chapter 11 and I need \$4 million by Friday or they are going to take my chapel with the Rolfs-Royce on top away from me. If you donate \$50 a month for life I'll give you this picture postcard of the Holy Mercy Mud Baths in Palm Springs."



Buchwald

"I don't believe I want a postcard of mud baths. Why are you in such dire financial straits?"

"I all started when the Reverend Jimmy Bakker committed adultery and got kicked out of his PTL empire. Jerry Falwell took charge from Jimmy and Tammy to prevent Jimmy Swaggart from making a hostile takeover. Then everyone without sin started throwing stones and all our donations dried up."

"But Reverend, you did nothing to have your viewers turn against you."

"It doesn't matter. One fundametalist preacher looks like another on TV. We got tarred with the same expense account. In the old days all I had to do was promise parishioners that if they sent in \$10 I would wipe out the killer bees in

their gardens and the checks rolled in. I once offered a key chain of our dog Babel riding the merry-go-round in the Noah's Ark amusement park and I raised \$5 million in an hour. But you don't see money like that anymore. I would love to get Tammy and Jimmy by their throats and smite them with a sword."

"That's no way for a TV man of the cloth to talk," I said. "Remember, when television donations fall off, a man of God must turn the other cheek."

"Where did you hear that?"

"It was either on channel 4, 5, 7, 9 or Johnny Carson. I remember it because I was so impressed I sent in \$100."

"How about giving me \$100?" the reverend said.

"I can't believe you have stooped to asking for a paltry \$100 when you are known as the Good Shepherd of VISA cards."

"Tammy didn't do me any good either," the Reverend Junior moaned. "Once they showed the price of her clothes and the size of her closets, people started calling her a greedy little bitch. I'm desperate. If you don't give me a large contribution right now God is going to call me home."

"That's an old Oral Roberts trick," I told him. "If you want to play with the big boys in the evangelical game you have to come up with something more original."

"What if I said I need cash so I can run for president of the United States?"

"That Robertson beat you to that one. He's got the bell and damnation electorate all tied up."

"Suppose I told you I need the money because Jimmy Swaggart is putting out stories about my one-night stand in Patashello?"

"You didn't have a one-night stand in Patashello, did you?"

"Of course I didn't. But after all the stuff that's been in the papers people believe every TV minister had a one-night stand in Patashello."

"Good point," I said. "Well, I guess there is nothing wrong with giving you a few bucks since you can't get it from TV. What do you intend to do with it?"

"I'm going to give it to God as hush money."

Charles Kuralt has been filing commentaries for CBS during the last two decades on his travels along the back roads of the United States. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

By Charles Kuralt

HERE'S a page from my 1967 expense account, a Thursday in Vermont: "Breakfast \$7.00. Lunch \$1.20. Dinner \$6.50. (Must have splurged on a steak for dinner)." "Hotel \$9.71."

I was "On the Road" for CBS News, looking for the soul of America on the back roads and in the small towns. There had been six days of riots in Newark that summer and an eight-day riot in Detroit. The U.S. bombing tonnage in Vietnam had just passed 1.5 million tons, greater than that of World War II. H. Rap Brown announced, "Violence is as American as cherry pie."

Wary of covering both the war and the peace marches, wishing to escape hawks, doves, guns and acid rock, I took to the road.

While my friends in journalism rushed off to attend the dangerous and world-changing news of Vietnam, I meandered through New England covering the show of foliage that fall, rode the Wabash Cannibal through Indiana, visited a one-room schoolhouse in Louisiana, lingered for a couple of days at a working 250-year-old gristmill in Caroline County, Maryland.

When I came home at Christmas, I had to endure a considerable ribbing from my colleagues. But I was filled with a secret joy: I had discovered a peaceable, neighborly land that existed well off the interstate highways and well off the front pages.

I already knew that, if I could stay out there for 30 years, I'd never become bored by it.

Well, I've stayed out there for 20 years. I've never become bored.

Of course, much has changed. The Wabash Cannibal runs no longer. The gristmill, heard, has yielded to a housing development. And I'm sure the



Above, Charles Kuralt when he started roaming America's back roads, and at left mapping out a CBS retrospective show.

Vermont inn where I spent that Thursday night has raised its price for lodging from \$9.71. Ninety-seven dollars and eleven cents would sound about right.

But I like the country better now than I did then. It's more humane than it was in 1967. It's better informed. It's far more just. The turmoil of the '60s tamed the national conscience in irrevocable ways. We live easier with one another than we did then. It's rare today, and a little shocking, to hear the old casual racial slurs, even in my native region, the rural South. Pretty nearly everybody, even in the small towns, accepts the expanded role of women in the workplace and in elected office. People are less willing to overlook powerlessness and poverty and injustice in their own communities.

I thought the country was neighborly in 1967. The word has

new meaning in 1987. Let something go wrong in the country today, and you can be sure somebody will form a committee and somebody else will hire a hall and, next thing you know, half the town is at work on the problem. Problem-solving has become as American as cherry pie.

Environmentalists are no longer looked upon as the village eccentrics, either. Twenty years ago, it took a brave citizen to stand up to a town's major employer for dumping chemicals into the creek. Today, it takes a brave factory manager to keep polluting in the face of community opinion.

The idea of the earth as a spaceship with a limited supply of food and fuel and pure air and clean water—an idea that was dimly occurring to a few thoughtful people 20 years ago—is familiar to every third-grader to

day. I am beginning to think we may not have every meadow or terrace every mountain side or poison every trout river after all, so strong has the urge become in Americans to keep at least part of the land wild and beautiful.

I have resolutely pursued relevance out there on the back roads—the musical saw players and beer-can collectors, the church suppers and county fairs—on the grounds that the important news is being adequately attended to by other reporters. But when a small town somewhere holds an anti-nuclear rally or forms a NOW chapter or stages a march for racial harmony, even a stranger wandering through can't help noticing and thinking to himself that this has become a different country in 20 years—the blink of an eye, historically speaking. These public manifestations of change must be reflections, I assume, of

thousands of private changes of mind and heart.

Even in a complex, technological society, it turns out, it is one man or one woman with an idea who touches the national conscience—a Rachel Carson or a Ralph Nader, a Betty Friedan, a Martin Luther King Jr., a woman who says no, she believes she will not move to the back of the bus today as the law requires, because she is tired from her work and tired of that law—and soon, not without pain, everything changes. These ideas don't often originate in Washington. They spring from the land, which is the way it was supposed to work in the first place.

I suppose television has played a part in the speed of change by spreading the word so quickly. Many a farm family sits down after supper to watch Dan Rather or MacNeil and Leher and to talk about the news afterward. Don't go looking for the country bumpkin in the country. He has been watching the Iran-contra hearings on cable TV and he is likely to be better informed than his city cousins. In a country that depends for its news on an informed citizenry, this is all to the good.

I do believe there is a new patriotism abroad in the land, as is commonly remarked, a concern for the country. But I don't think it is based on blind faith in United States power or delusions of national superiority or manipulative slogans of the "It's morning in America!" sort. I think Americans recognize their country is wiser and fairer than it used to be, and they're proud of that.

I think they ought to be proud of that.

The funny thing is I keep reading that during the Reagan years the United States has turned inward, that its people have become sybaritic and selfish. I keep reading this, but I see mighty little evidence of it. I have found a lot to be confident and reassured about: more decency and compassion and public spirit, less greed and arrogance and hostility. I don't think change in America has much to do with whoever is in the White House or which party controls the Congress.

## PEOPLE

## 2 Balloon Teams Ready For Atlantic Attempts

Two teams of balloonists are waiting for the right winds to launch attempts to make the first Atlantic Ocean crossing by hot-air balloon. Don Cameron, 47, has already had to delay his bid to fly 3,000 miles (5,000 kilometers) from St. John's, Newfoundland, to England because of unsuitable weather. Another Briton, Richard Branson, 36, owner of Virgin airline and leisure group, hopes to depart Sunday from the Sugarloaf ski resort near Bangor, Maine, but weather will decide the takeoff time. Cameron, a balloon designer, and his co-pilot, Jim Howard, 50, called tentative departures Monday and Wednesday. They now hope to lift off Friday. Branson and his co-pilot, Per Lindstrand, 38, a balloon designer, plan to cross the Atlantic in the largest balloon ever built, riding the Atlantic jetstream in a more or less steady line. Cameron's balloon, about one-third the size of Branson's, will ride lower-altitude air flows.

A London police constable who punched the son of the film director John Huston in the face has been sent to jail for 28 days. A jury at the Old Bailey criminal court unanimously convicted Andrew Veeves, 32, of assaulting Daniel Huston, 25, outside a delicatessen in the Hampstead district last May. Huston said during the trial that Veeves grabbed him after questioning him about his mother's car, threw him into a police van and punched him in the face, breaking his nose and blackening his eye. He said no reason was given for his arrest.

A London hospital has rejected another offer, this time of \$1 million, by the rock star Mick Jagger, for the remains of John Merrick, a grotesquely deformed man known as the Elephant Man, who died in 1910. Merrick's remains are kept at the London Hospital Medical College, which a few months ago turned down a \$500,000 offer by the singer. Jackson's agent said he did not want to make money out of the remains but was fascinated by their technical, medical and historical significance. Merrick was exhibited at traveling fairs in the late 19th century until he was rescued by a doctor. His life has been the subject of a play and a film.

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